The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,398.] LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements [illegible] P.O. order or cheque.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE.—On the 12th inst., at South-street, Greenwich, the wife of [illegible] W. Baillie, R.N., of a son.

BAINES.—On the 13th inst., at Park-view, Harrogate, the wife of [illegible] Baines, of a daughter.

BUTT.—On the 16th inst., at Finsbury Park, the wife of Sydney [illegible] Butt, of a son.

DAWES.—On the 10th inst., at Parliament-hill-road, Hampstead, the wife of W. Dawes, of a son.

DOUBLEDAY.—On the 13th inst., at Everley House, Ealing, the wife of [illegible] H. Doubleday, of a son.

EVANS.—On the 11th inst., at Mickleham, Dorking, the wife of W. H. Evans, of a son.

FLETCHER.—On the 11th inst., at Elmhurst, Christchurch, the wife of H. Fletcher, of a son.

GRAY.—On the 13th inst., the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. W. Gray, of a daughter.

JENKINS.—On the 14th inst., at Lady Margaret-road, N.W., the wife of A. Jenkins, of a son.

MANNERING.—On the 16th inst., at Staplehurst, Kent, the wife of W. Mannering, of a son.

MAY.—On the 14th inst., at Earlington-villas, Woolwich, the wife of Captain E. S. May, of a daughter.

MUGFORD.—On the 10th inst., at Hermon-hill, Wanstead, the wife of F. W. Mugford, of a daughter.

RADFORD.—On the 15th inst., at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, the wife of Capt. O. C. Radford, of a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On the 12th inst., at Penarth, Glam., the wife of S. [illegible], of a daughter.

SCOTT.—On the 16th inst., Fanny Oughton, wife of S. R. Scott, of Hampstead, of a son.

THURSTON.—On the 9th, the wife of Walter Thurston, The [illegible], Caledonian-road, King's-cross, of a son.

TURNER.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible], N.W.P., Bengal, the wife of Capt. J. A. Turner, of a daughter.

WRENCH.—On the 11th inst., at Manningtree, Essex, the wife of [illegible] Wrench, of a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGES.

BARRY—GROOM.—On the 6th inst., at St. Nicholas Church, [illegible], by the Rev. Gerald W. Dunn, M.A., vicar, Frederic [illegible], younger son of the late Rev. James Barry, M.A., to [illegible], fourth daughter of the late John Turner Groom, of [illegible].

COATES—JONES.—On the 13th inst., at the parish church, [illegible], the Rev. William Howard Coates, son of W. H. Coates, Esq., to Elizabeth Frederica Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. O. Jones, vicar of St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire.

CURRE—BAILEY.—On the 11th inst., at the parish church of Llanthewy Skirrid, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, William Edward Curre Curre of Itton Court, Chepstow, to Augusta Emily Selina, daughter of the late C. Bailey, of [illegible] Court, Abergavenny.

GIBBS—SHONE.—On the 12th inst., at All Saints', Great Marlow, George Charles Gibbs, of Clifton, Bristol, to Katherine Davenport, daughter of W. J. Shone, of Great Marlow.

GORTON—WATTS.—On the 12th inst., at Cavendish-street Chapel, William Edwin, son of the late J. Gorton, of Manchester, to Charlotte Crabtree, daughter of E. Watts, of Sunny Bank, Longsight, Manchester.

HALL—FAIRER.—On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Kirkby Stephen, by the Rev. H. F. Felsden, assisted by the Rev. J. [illegible], Thomas William Hall, solicitor, of 7, Princes-road, [illegible], and 1, Church-court, Old Jewry, London, only son of the late Thomas Hall, of Castle, Lincolnshire, to Ada Esther, second daughter of Lancelot Fairer, Esq., Kirkby Stephen.

HALL—SMITHSON.—On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Inverness, Vernon William, son of H. J. Hall, of St. Helier's, Jersey, to Hilda Mary Eugenie, daughter of the late S. Smithson, of Lonlerge, Inverness.

MACPHERSON—COOK.—On the 12th inst., at the Church of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, Charles Edward Walford Macpherson, C.A., [illegible], to Florence Edith Kinsey, daughter of J. W. Cook, M.D., Colchester.

MERRICK—SQUIRE.—On the 13th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Finchley, Edmund Merrick, of H.M. Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House, to Lily, daughter of R. Squire, of Craven Lodge, East Finchley.

NARES—[illegible]PLUMB.—On the 12th inst., at Islip, Long Island, New York, [illegible], son of the Rev. G. A. Nares, of The Heal Barry, R. Wales, to Blonde Jeannette, daughter of J. Neale Plumb.

PRYCE-JONES—JONES.—On the 11th inst., at St. Catharine's Church, Colwyn, the Rev. David Pryce-Jones, vicar of Colwyn, to Annie Jane, daughter of W. Jones, of Min Avon, Colwyn.

REYNOLDS—PEABODY.—On the 12th inst., at the Church of St. John the Divine, Kennington, William Fennell, son of W. F. Reynolds, of Brixton, to Kate Colby, second daughter of the late Simeon Peabody.

TREHANE—LETHBRIDGE.—On the 13th inst., at South Tawton, John Henry Trehane, of Plymouth, to Maude Margaret, daughter of the late C. H. Lethbridge, Esq.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER.—On the 7th inst., at Ormesby, St. Margaret, Norfolk, Henry Carpenter, aged 90.

CROWLEY.—On the 14th inst., at Park-hill-rise, Croydon, Jonathan Sparrow Crowley, aged 62.

FORFAR.—On the 12th inst., at 27, Eale-road, Battersea, S.W., William Henry Forfar, aged 73.

GRAHAM.—On the 12th inst., at Kingsbury-terrace, Lower Tooting, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, Lucy, the dearly-loved wife of Robert Graham, aged 56.

HILL.—On the 9th inst., at Chipping Norton, the Rev. John Cakley Hill, in his 60th year.

LAXTON.—On the 15th inst., at 62, Montpelier-road, St. John's College Park, N.W., Frederic Wright Laxton, in his 61st year. No cards.

PAULL.—On the 13th inst., at Baden-Baden, Fredk. Augustus Paull, aged 63.

RANSOME.—On the 13th inst., at Amhurst-road, Stoke Newington, James Stanley, son of J. W. Ransome.

ROSS.—On the 14th inst., at Aldersey, William Abraham Ross, aged 70.

SCHNEIDER.—On the 14th inst., at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, Matilda, wife of G. Schneider, aged 29.

SHAW.—On Sept. 13, at Longcroft, Tring, Charles Rainger Shaw, youngest son of George Shaw, of 27, Harley-street, and 8, Wigmore-street, aged 20 years. Deeply regretted.

STEPHENS.—On July 12, aged 25, at Brisbane, Queensland, [illegible], son of T. Stephens, R.N.

TOWNSHEND.—On the 11th inst., at Westwood, Grosford, Denbighshire, Elizabeth Hellier, widow of the late G. Townshend, aged 75.

VENN.—On the 13th inst., at West Lulworth, Dorset, Whatley, son of A. E. Venn, of Wimpole, Somerset.

WELSH.—On the 12th inst., at Clifton, Ellen Mary, wife of R. Welsh, aged 55.

WELCH.—On Sept. 11, at 68, Peckham-grove, Joseph Welch, late of 68, High Holborn, aged 67.

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON CONDUCTED in every [illegible].

FUNERALS.—Kensington and Paddington.—Mr. KENTON'S offices, 12, [illegible]; 5, Edgware-road, W. [illegible]

GENERAL NURSING INSTITUTE, [illegible], Covent-garden, W.C. Established 1862. [illegible]

BRASS BAND.—The Directors of the BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM [illegible] CONTRIBUTIONS [illegible] ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary. [illegible]

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.—[illegible] URGENTLY [illegible]

POPLAR HOSPITAL for ACCIDENTS.—Total [illegible]

MOST URGENT APPEAL is made for £100, to [illegible]

KINGSTON UNION.—Tenders for Contracts.—[illegible]

DEAF and DUMB ASYLUM.—The Committee [illegible]

POPLAR and STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT.—[illegible]

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—Contract for [illegible]

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road, E.—Sept. [illegible]

THE SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HEADLINE COPY BOOKS [illegible]

HOLBORN UNION.—STOKER WANTED.—The [illegible] JAMES W. HILL, Clerk to the Guardians. Holborn Union Offices, Clerkenwell-road, Sept. 13, 1888.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Tunbridge-wells.—WANTED, a good TRAINED NIGHT NURSE [illegible]

LAUNDRESS (HEAD) REQUIRED, for the London Orphan Asylum, Watford. [illegible]

RESIDENT SEAMSTRESS (MACHINIST) WANTED, to take charge of boys' clothing in a large public school. [illegible]

HEAD MALE ATTENDANT WANTED, at the Essex Lunatic Asylum, Brentwood. [illegible]

COLLECTOR of MARKET TOLLS.—The Corporation of [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON NOTE OF HAND Privately by CHARLES R. WHEATLEY, Esq. From £10 to £5,000. [illegible] Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and [illegible] ADVANCES MADE WITHOUT SURETIES or DELAY. [illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVATELY) at a FEW HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE of HAND ALONE. [illegible]

MONEY LENT (without fees).—MONETARY ADVANCE and DISCOUNT OFFICE, [illegible]

MONEY LENT, without delay or fees, any amount, [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 10.0, 1s.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, 12.30 (free); Play, 3.0 (1s. to 5s.); Military Bands, Organ Recitals, Dr. Holden's Entertainment, 4.30, 6.30 (6d. and 1s.); Ballet, 8.0 (free); Picture Gallery (free); Panorama (1s.); Toboggan; Switchback Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST TWO WEEKS of ILLUMINATED GARDEN FETE and OPEN-AIR BALLET, TO-NIGHT, at 8.0, Fairy Scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. "A treat which is unrivalled in this or probably any other country."—St. Stephen's Review.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOOTLES' BABY, by the GLOBE THEATRE COMPANY, under direction of Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth, TO-DAY, at 3.0. Seats 1s. to 5s. For cast see under clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD and his LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY, on THURSDAY NEXT, at 3.0, in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Seats 1s. to 5s.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.0, by C. T. Brock and Co., the Mammoth Fire Everwheel, the Chromatrope Wheels, the Fiery Niagara, and thousands of shells, rockets, and Roman candles.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.0. Grand Tableau, "The Avalanche," a sensational Firework Drama in one scene and many acts, in the "Spectre of the Brocken" (title copyright and effects patented). Effects far grander than at Brock's Benefit.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.0.—Shakespearian Fire Tableau, "Where the Bee Sucks"; Brock's Living Fireworks (patented); "Blondin"; "The Tournament, A Fight of the Olden Time"; "The Boxers, A Fight of the Modern Time."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL CAT SHOW (20th), TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23 and 24. Twenty-two special prizes. Entries close Friday, Oct. 12.—Schedules on application to the Manager, Crystal Palace, S.E.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Erroneous Impression.—WILL NOT BE CLOSED.—Is the best show in London. Open Every Day.—PERFORMANCES commence EVERY AFTERNOON at three, and EVERY EVENING at eight.—Admission 1s., children 6d., including the unreserved seats. Ask for railway tickets to St. James's Park Station, including admission. Notice.—Excursionists to London admitted at half-price, on production of railway ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—FLYING SISTERS ONGAR, from the Folies Bergères, Paris, the greatest lady gymnasts on the Flying Trapeze ever seen in this country. Marvels of neatness. Unparalleled success.—EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The ROSSBACH TROUPE, Tableaux Vivants, the original Brown, Newland, and Wallace in "Black Justice"; the Pygmies (in miniature with Madame Tussaud's), Miss Lillie Western (the American Musical Marvel), Sam Redfern (the Black Philosopher), Siamondi and Vivian, Troupe of Dancers, Ryan and Richfield (American Comedians), Miss Amy Tilly (Transformation Dancer), Bella and Bijou (the beautiful Juvenile Character Duettists), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c.—EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Mendelssohn.—Handel.—Mr. H. KELSON TRUEMAN, the new English Tenor, will SING "If with all your hearts" ("Elijah"), at 4.0, and "Sound an Alarm" ("Judas Maccabæus"), at 9.40, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), with the Grand Organ (Mr. J. Mortimer Dodman).

BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.

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BLONDIN, Blondin, Blondin.—SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT of the great Blondin, the Hero of Niagara, after his return from America, to give a few performances, commencing MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst., at the ROYAL AQUARIUM, S.W.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The world-renowned BECKWITHS. These amphibious wonders Willie and Charlie Beckwith and Professor Beckwith's Troupe of beautiful Lady Swimmers more successful than ever. Twice daily at five and 9.30.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—ST. STEPHEN'S HALL (adjoining Royal Aquarium).—Grand collection of PICTURES and SCULPTURE, including the great picture "La Danse aux Camelias." Admission from Broad Sanctuary, 1s., or from Royal Aquarium, 6d. Open till dusk.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, One Shilling Day.—ORGAN RECITALS, at 12.30, 5.45, and 9.0. The Company's Military Band, at 2.0. The Great Circus Company, at 3.30 and 7.30. 1,000 free seats. Exhibition of Life-Saving Apparatus, Indianapolis, Miss A. Webb, Tobogganing, Roller Coaster, Boating, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY, at 3.30 and 7.30, PERFORMANCES of the COMPANY'S GREAT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS COMBINATION, in the new arena. 1,000 free seats. Best artists, splendid horses and ponies, and a frequent change of programme.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—3,000 feet through Space.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 5.30, Professor BALDWIN will start upon his unique and marvellous journey to Cloudland, and upon reaching the altitude of 3,000 feet or thereabouts will [illegible]

THREE THOUSAND FEET THROUGH SPACE.—THURSDAY NEXT, at 5.30, Professor BALDWIN'S GREAT JUMP from the CLOUDS. [illegible]—Pain's Benefit.—One Shilling Day.

PAIN'S BENEFIT, ALEXANDRA PALACE, THURSDAY NEXT, the great [illegible] DESTRUCTION of POMPEII [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, Grand Opera, [illegible] THURSDAY NEXT. [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—PAIN'S BENEFIT, NEXT THURSDAY.—Colossal Display of Fireworks, the Earthquake, the Aurora Borealis, 10,000 Fiery Meteors, [illegible]

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—PAIN'S BENEFIT, NEXT THURSDAY.—Destruction of Pompeii, [illegible]

FIREWORKS.—The LAKE of FIRE (First Time). PAIN'S BENEFIT, ALEXANDRA PALACE.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), Sept. 18, 1888,

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will [illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR in [illegible]

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, the most [illegible]

SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1865, when the company [illegible]

ELEVEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT PERFORMANCES [illegible]

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), at eight, the remarkable [illegible] ENTIRELY NEW [illegible]

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will [illegible]

EUGENE STRATTON'S everlastingly popular [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.—TO-NIGHT [illegible]

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), at eight, ST. JAMES'S HALL. [illegible] AMERICAN SILVER SLEIGH BELLS.

MR. G. W. MOORE, the great public favourite, [illegible]

VISITORS to the Great Italian Exhibition can reach the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, where the world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS perform, in less than half-[illegible]

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.

FROM Eleven a.m. to Ten p.m.

INTERNATIONAL SEWING MACHINE and

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES EXHIBITION, with

CONCERTS, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, [illegible]

ADMISSION, One Shilling; after six p.m., 6d.

MOHAWKS.—BALD-head-WIN Drops from the Clouds EVERY EVENING, at 8.15. [illegible] ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL. Every Evening, at eight.

ALHAMBRA.—The COOL LOUNGE.—Newly Decorated, Reformed, and Lighted by Electricity. [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, ANTIOPE, the Grand Spectacular Ballet, [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The New Ballet, IDEALA, at 10.50. [illegible]

ANTIOPE.—Another Alhambra Success.—The [illegible]

ALHAMBRA.—The BEAUTIFUL GERALDINE; [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible] DILARA at 8.45, and ROSE D'AMOUR at 10.30. [illegible]

THE EMPIRE THEATRE of VARIETIES, Leicester-square, [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Daily News says: [illegible]

LONDON PAVILION.—The Best Variety Company in London. [illegible]

OXFORD.—JACKLEY WONDERS, Minnie Cunningham, [illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—[illegible]

CANTERBURY THEATRE of VARIETIES.—Special engagement of Prof. FINNEY, the Champion Swimmer of the World, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN, Edgware-road.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—Always a grand company.—[illegible]

ROYAL, Holborn.—THIS EVENING, at ten o'clock, a TERRIBLE NIGHT, by PAUL MARTINETTI and TROUPE.

PARAGON.—Prof. FINNEY, Champion Allround Swimmer of the World, and Mdlle. LE GRAND. [illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family. Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE. The NEXT CONCERT will take place in OCTOBER. The Michaelmas Term will begin Monday, Sept. 24. Examination for admission Saturday, Sept. 22, at eleven. Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE of MUSIC, Kensington Gore, London.—Incorporated by Royal Charter 1883. President—H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, K.G. Director—Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D. NEXT COLLEGE CONCERT will be given in OCTOBER. Christmas term commences Sept. 24. Entrance examination Sept. 20, at eleven o'clock. Regulations and all information may be obtained of the Registrar, Mr. George Watson, at the College. CHARLES MORLEY, Hon. Sec.

TRINITY COLLEGE, London.—For MUSICAL EDUCATION and EXAMINATION, &c., and for the granting of Certificates and Diplomas in Music. Inst. 1872. President—The Earl of ABERDEEN. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at seven o'clock. The Inaugural Address of the Session by the Warden (the Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt, Mus. D., F.R.S. Edin.) will be delivered on the same date. Subject, Music of the Victorian Era (first Queen Victoria Lecture). Michaelmas term commences Sept. 24, when new students are received. Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. By order of the Academical Board. Mandeville-place, Manchester-square, W.

THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL of MUSIC (established by the Corporation of London), Victoria Embankment, E.C. Principal—Mr. Weist Hill. The NEXT CONCERT will take place on OCT. 3. The term commences on Monday, Sept. 24. Recitals and lectures by Professors of the School weekly. For prospectuses and all further particulars apply to the Secretary. By order, CHARLES P. SMITH, Secretary.

THE LONDON ACADEMY of MUSIC, St. George's Hall, Langham-place, W., at 2, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington, and at 1, Old Steine, Brighton. Principal, Professor WYLDE, Mus. Doc. Cantab. The NEXT ORCHESTRAL PRACTICE, FRIDAY, Oct. 5. The Autumn Term commences Oct. 1. [illegible] C. TREW, Hon. Sec.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in NOVEMBER. The next Students' Rehearsal, Sept. 22. The next Organ Recital, Sept. 29. Private lessons and classes, singing, piano, violin, organ, &c. Lessons day and evening. Three manual organs on premises. Pupils can enter at any time. Omnibuses from all parts. 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W. (close to Oxford-circus). For prospectus and further particulars apply to T. H. Y. Trotter, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC.—Inst. 1876.—Porchester-road, Hyde Park, W. City Branch, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings. Brompton, 32, Colmore-row. LANSDOWNE COTTELL, Director. The NEXT ORATORIO REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, at eight. [illegible]

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, 126, Cromwell-road, S.W. Established 1876. Under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. Princess CHRISTIAN. H.R.H. the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK. H.H. the Duke of TECK. President—H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN. [illegible] The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT, OCT. 16. Private Lessons in Singing, on the Pianoforte, Violin, Violoncello, &c. Prospectus of the Secretary.

ACADEMY for the HIGHER DEVELOPMENT of PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 12, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, W. President—FRANKLIN TAYLOR. Director—OSCAR BERINGER. The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place in NOVEMBER. Term begins Oct. 1. Entrance day, Sept. 27, from ten to five. Two pianoforte and one harmony and composition lessons weekly. Fee, six guineas per term. For prospectuses and all particulars apply to the Director.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—TO-DAY, at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS from the parade ground in front of the Grand Stand, suspended to a rope from the balloon "Olympia."

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m. FOUR MILITARY BANDS. The Donegal Industrial Village. The Sham Fight. Parade Ground and Grand Stand. The Horse Show. The Leaping Competitions. The Dairy Show. The Show of Kerry Cows, Bulls, and Heifers. The Old Irish Market Place. The British Army [illegible] Four Military Bands, and Pipers and Drummers [illegible]. The Fine Art Department and Loan Collection. The Rocks, Cave, and Dripping Well. The Ruins of Blarney Castle. Performances by Horace R. in Royal Irish Theatre. Illuminations and Fireworks every evening. Evans's Celebrated Marionettes. Recitals on Wednesdays. The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the exhibitions. Admission daily, 1s.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—Capt. ORTON will ascend in his famous balloon [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY (Tuesday) and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—TO-DAY, at four o'clock, Madame LEONA DARE will ASCEND to the CLOUDS [illegible]

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. Table d'hôte from two to [illegible]—BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—England's Home of Mystery. Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. N. Maskelyne. [illegible] PERFORMANCES TWICE DAILY, at three and eight. [illegible]

EGYPTIAN HALL.—LAST THREE DAYS of the PRESENT SEASON. Mr. Maskelyne having arranged for a tour through the North of England [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Colossal pictorial realism [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—Pleasant lounge, music, [illegible]

NIAGARA in LONDON.—An accepted London institution. Visited and approved of by everybody, from [illegible] 100,000 visitors since March 12. Free bazaar.

WHERE is NIAGARA in LONDON?—YORK-STREET, Westminster [illegible] NIAGARA STREET or NEW YORK STREET.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.—The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by ARTISTS of the CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN. Admission 1s.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures, from ten to six.—1s.

ANNO DOMINI, by E. Long, R.A. "A noble picture."—Saturday Review. ON VIEW, with "Jephthah's Vow," "Zenobia at Conia," &c., at 168, NEW BOND-STREET. Ten to six. Admission 1s.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE, ADAM and EVE, and "The White Slave," Roberts's three celebrated pictures now ON VIEW at EAGLE-PLACE, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Hall). Open ten to six. Admission 1s.

BLACKPOOL.—GRAND BATTLE of FLOWERS (first time in England).—A Bataille de Fleurs (promoted by the Worshipful the Mayor) will take place on the MARINE-PARADE, in Blackpool, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1888. [illegible] T. LOFTUS (Town Clerk), Hon. Sec.

PAUL RODNEY'S POPULAR SONGS.—TO-NIGHT, "We're not to be [illegible]," by Mdlle. N. LORENZI, at BLACKPOOL; "Alone on the Raft," by Miss Lillie Mowbray, King's Lynn; "Time and Tide," by Miss Minnie Northcote, Kensington.—Enoch and Sons.

AN AUTUMN STORY (Lawrence Kellie, words by Bingham), TO-NIGHT, by Miss LUCILLE SAUNDERS, at BLACKPOOL; "Vote for Cupid" (Barri), by Miss Nina Poole, Kensington.—Enoch and Sons.

A SUMMER LOVE-DREAM.—F. H. Cowen's new song (words by Bingham), TO-NIGHT, by Miss JULIET GASCOYNE, at the PROMENADE CONCERTS, AGRICULTURAL HALL, and Miss Frances Hipwell, Harlow.—Enoch and Sons, 14 and 14a, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW SONGS:

BID ME GOOD-BYE.—Miss LUCILLE SAUNDERS will SING Tosti's popular ballad, at LLANDUDNO, THIS DAY. 2s. net.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

TO LOVE.—Miss LILLIE MOWBRAY will SING Isidore de Lara's new song, at KING'S LYNN, THIS DAY. 2s. net.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

TENDER AND TRUE.—Miss FRANCES HARRISON will SING Arthur Sullivan's beautiful song, at FLEETWOOD, THIS DAY. 2s. net.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street, and 15, Poultry, E.C.

MY LASS (Ciro Pinsuti's celebrated song) will be SUNG by Mr. THURLEY BEALE, at SOUTHSEA, THIS EVENING. In C, D, and F. Each 2s. net.—R. Williams, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE OLD SKIPPER (J. Spawforth's popular song) will be SUNG THIS EVENING, by Mr. THURLEY BEALE, at SOUTHSEA, also by Miss Ada Porter, at the Town Hall, Burnham. In E flat and F. Each 2s. net.—R. Williams, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. Lindsay Lennox.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox).—This charming song SUNG by Miss SUSETTA FENN, at COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS, [illegible]

ANOTHER WORLD (F. N. Löhr).—This new and [illegible] by Madame LORENZI, at BLACKPOOL, TO-DAY.—Patey and Willis, London.

OUR DEAR OLD HOME.—Madame PATEY will SING [illegible] THIS EVENING, at COVENT-GARDEN CONCERTS.—Patey and Willis, London.

BELLE ETOILE VALSE.—The prettiest valse [illegible]—W. Morley and Co.

LA POMPADOUR (a Court Dance).—Boggetti's last and most charming piece [illegible] W. Morley and Co., 127, Regent-street, W.

ACROSS THE BRIDGE.—Charles Godfrey's [illegible] NIGHTLY, at the EMPIRE THEATRE, the South London Palace, and Collins's Varieties. Written by F. Bowyer, composed by George Le Brunn. 2s. net.—Francis and Day, 195, Oxford-street, W.

I'M WAITING FOR HIM TO-NIGHT.—Dan Leno's screaming parody on the very successful ballad, "Queen of My Heart," is SUNG by him NIGHTLY, at the principal VARIETY THEATRES. 1s. net (words only).—Francis and Day, 195, Oxford-street, W.

SONG OF THE SUMMER WIND (Kent Sutton's charming new song) will be SUNG by Miss MARY BEARE, [illegible]

BEYOND THE STARS (F. N. Löhr's new song), by Miss LILY DALBORNE, at CLAPTON. [illegible]

THINE AM I, MY FAITHFUL FAIR. Song. A. [illegible] TO-NIGHT, at HARROGATE.—Paterson and Sons, 27, George-street, Edinburgh.

SO LIKE A DREAM.—J. L. Roeckel's most charming new song will be SUNG THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at SOUTHSEA, by Mr. PERCY PALMER.—London: J. B. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street.

O'ER THE GREENSWARD.—Miss ANNIE MARRIOTT will SING this charming and successful song of Arthur Verne's TO-NIGHT, at SOUTHSEA.—Marriott and Co., 295, Oxford-street.

I THINK OF ALL THOU ART TO ME (F. H. Cowen) will be SUNG by Mr. KENDAL THOMPSON, at FALCON CLIFFE, Douglas, Isle of Man, THIS DAY.—London: Joseph Williams, 24, Berners-street, W.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington. Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY. Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY. Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq. President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North. President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. The Exhibition of the Year. The Greatest Success of 1888. The most valuable and Varied Collection Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited. Magnificent and Unique Display Of Italian Industries and Wines. 2,000 exclusively Italian Exhibitors. Notice.—This exhibition is not only advertised as the most representative exhibition held in London this year, but is admitted to be so by all impartial persons. More people have visited this exhibition than any other held in London this year, and the actual daily attendance continues to be larger than at any other exhibition now being held in London.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10. 0 a.m.—Main Building, Fine Art Galleries, and Annexes Open.
11.30 a.m.—Roman Forum, Borghese Gardens, Capri Grotto.
11.30 a.m.—Antique Statuary (Photos) from the Vatican.
12.30 p.m.—The late King Victor Emmanuel's Hunting Tent. A Street in Pompeii, Faenza Pottery Manufacture, Venetian Lace Makers, Italian Naval Exhibits.
1.30 p.m.—The Sorrento Singers and Tarantella Performers.
2. 0 to 10.45 p.m.—The Italian Exhibition Band (Hiram Henton, conductor). Alpine Switchback Railway.
3. 0 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists in Wine Annexe.
3. 0 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
4. 0 p.m.—Roman Colosseum on "Wild West" Arena.
4.30 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
5.30 p.m.—The Sorrento Singers and Tarantella Performers.
6. 0 p.m.—"Quirinale" Italian Dinner.
7.30 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists in Wine Annexe.
7.30 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
8. 0 p.m.—Roman Colosseum on "Wild West" Arena.
9. 0 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
Charming Gardens and Illuminated Fêtes Every Evening. For further particulars see 1d. and 2d. Daily Programmes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m. Rome Under the Emperors. Inauguration of the Colosseum By the Emperor Titus. On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry. The First Reproduction of the Roman Colosseum ever Constructed in England. The Arena is of the exact dimensions of the Colosseum Arena in Rome. Cæsar's Triumphal Procession, Wrestling, Foot Races, Gladiatorial Combats, Chariot Races, the Rescue of the Innocents, &c.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. See Railway bills. Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. OPEN 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. DAILY. VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—LUNCHEONS and DINNERS A LA CARTE. Italian Restaurant Now Open.—BERTRAM and CO., Contractors.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—SILVER WEDDING GROUP, 1863, exact representation, as viewed by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Wales, March 23, 1888. Also the Late Frederick III. at the Lying in State of the Emperor William of Germany. Grand representation. Over 400 Portrait Models. Superb New Court Trains, as worn at her Majesty's Drawing Rooms. Orchestra 3.30 and 7.30 [illegible] Open nine a.m. till ten p.m.—Admission, 1s.; under 12 years, 6d. Refreshments at popular prices.

CHAMBER of HORRORS.—JACKSON, the Manchester Murderer. The Condemned Cell.—Madame TUSSAUD'S.

MISS ALMA EVELYN (Mezzo-Soprano) has RETURNED to TOWN for the season.—For concerts, at homes, lessons, &c., address 28, Union-road, Clapham, S.W.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836. Total Invested Funds .... £7,615,918. Fire Department.—The magnitude of the company's business enables it to accept insurances on the most favourable terms. Life Department.—All descriptions of life insurance and annuities at moderate rates. Participating Policies, under new table, payable at fixed age or previous death. The large reversionary bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum on sums assured in the new participating class has been declared at each valuation. The new conditions of assurance give increased facilities for residence, travel, and occupation. Maintaining policies in force. Reviving lapsed policies. Prompt payment of claims. Offices—Liverpool, London, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Newcastle. Fire Renewal Premiums falling due at Michaelmas should be paid within 15 days therefrom. Applications for agencies invited. London Offices—Cornhill and Charing-cross.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Established 1823). The rates of premium are considerably lower than those usually charged, with early participation in profits, thus securing the immediate advantage of a larger original insurance. Existing sums assured, including outstanding bonuses .... £9,620,117. Claims have been paid to the amount of over eight millions. Cash profits declared, amounting to nearly two millions and a half sterling [illegible]. The whole of the profits are divided among the policy holders, who are expressly exempt from individual liability. Statement of accounts and full particulars on application. 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE. Incorporated 1720. Fire, Life, Sea, and Annuities. New Prospectus on application, showing revised rates, conditions as to world-wide and indisputable policies, &c. Funds nearly £4,000,000. Offices—Royal Exchange, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, 19, Lombard-street, E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W. The original society, established 1782.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY. Empowered by special Act of Parliament. Capital £1,150,000, fully paid and invested. Guarantees the fidelity of clerks, travellers, commission agents, cashiers, and others, and bonds to the High Court of Justice, in Bankruptcy, and for Government officials. 19, Birchin-lane, E.C. AUGUSTUS MUZIO, Secretary.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.—The LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY (Limited) INSURES EMPLOYERS against claims under the above Act, and bears the cost of defending unjust demands thereunder at moderate rates of premium. E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON, Secretary. Chief Office, 12, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), 10, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. General Accidents. Personal Injuries. Railway Accidents. Death by Accident. C. HARDING, Manager.

BIRKBECK BANK (Established 1851), Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Three per Cent. Interest allowed on deposits, repayable on demand. Two per Cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100. The Bank undertakes for its customers the custody of deeds and other securities, the collection of bills of exchange, dividends, and coupons, and the purchase and sale of stocks, shares, and annuities. Letters of credit and circular notes issued. The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK. Established 1870. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C. Capital £150,000. Reserve Fund £50,000. ADVANCES IMMEDIATELY MADE in SUMS of £30 to £5,000, at a few hours' notice, in town or country, male or female, on mortgage of furniture, trade and farm stock, plant, crops, &c., without removal, and to assist persons into business. Also on deeds, policies, and reversions at 5 per cent. for one month to 10 years. Discounts daily. Easy repayments. Strictly private. Call personally or write. NOTICE.—Before applying elsewhere or paying fees ask any solicitor or auctioneer throughout London and the country, knowing this bank, and they will at once tell you that you are dealing with an old-established, bona fide, registered bank. [illegible] Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under: 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal. [illegible] 10 per cent. per annum on all sums of £100 and upwards if left for five years certain. Interest paid quarterly. A. WILLIAMS, Manager. Prospectus gratis, or post free on application. Personal visit preferred.

DISCOUNT BANK of LONDON (Regd.), 6, Duncannon-street, W.C. (opposite Charing-cross Station). This bank is situate in the most central and accessible position in London, and is recommended by many of the leading solicitors, auctioneers, and other respectable firms. £20 to £5,000 to lend ON PROMISSORY NOTE ALONE WITHOUT SURETIES. Advances also made in town or country on security of furniture and other effects, without removal, deeds, without expense of mortgage, reversions, policies, scrip, jewellery, and other property. EASY TERMS OF REPAYMENT. Advances already made exceed £600,000. The following rates of interest allowed upon deposits: 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal. [illegible] Call or write. Prospectus sent free. L. SIMMONS, Manager.

FOURTH CITY MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY. President—Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart. Amount to credit of depositors £170,000. Deposits received to any amount repayable at 14 days' notice. Interest 4½ per cent. If deposited for three years certain 5 per cent. Advances made on very liberal terms. Prospectus and balance sheet on application. J. HIGHAM, Manager. 2, Coleman-street, London.

JOHN SHAW,

STOCK and SHARE DEALER,

NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, WARDROBE-CHAMBERS, Doctors'-commons; 6, Haymarket; 103, Queen Victoria-street; 18, Westbourne-grove; Central-chambers, The Quadrant, Brighton; Bridgewater-chambers, 6, Brown-street, Manchester.

THE AMOUNT of STOCK which I have dealt in this YEAR is SIXTY MILLIONS. £60,000,000.

THE RAILWAY TIMES says: "Not only has Mr. Shaw secured the ground floor at Wardrobe-chambers for his suite of offices, but he has extending rooms in the upper part of the building as well. An establishment like this is princely in itself, but it must be borne in mind that Mr. Shaw has no less than six branches, each of which is fitted up in equally excellent style. These are situate at 6, Haymarket; 103, Queen Victoria-street; 18, Westbourne-grove; the Quadrant, Brighton; and Bridgewater-chambers, Manchester. Well might Mr. Shaw be styled the 'Prince of Stock and Share Dealers.'" Bankers—Capital and Counties Bank, Ludgate-hill; Capital and Counties Bank, Brighton; Central Bank of London, Newgate-street, E.C. Telephone Numbers—City, 1572; West-end, 3880; Brighton, 160. Telegraphic Addresses—"John Shaw, London"; "John Shaw, Brighton."

JOHN SHAW.

COCHRANE and SONS, STOCKBROKERS, 13 and 14, Cornhill, London, E.C. West-end Branch, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W. Established 1867. Every speculator and investor should read our Prospectus and Investment Circular. It contains safe and reliable information respecting all stocks and shares. Post free. Speculative accounts opened from 1 per cent. cover, with no further liability. Close market prices guaranteed. Clients having an open account with us, or depositing stocks or shares, need not pay any cover in advance.

J. BENNETT and CO. (Limited), Stockbrokers, 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C. Mining speculation with limited risk. No further liability beyond amount of deposit. Bennett's mining syndicates formed under the advice and supervision of practical mining engineers. Example of £500 syndicate:

10	£5 members each receiving	....	£9	0 0
5	£10 " " "	....	18	10 0
2	£50 " " "	....	94	10 0
2	£100 " " "	....	180	0 0

Send £5, £10, £20, £50, or £100.

J. LEWIS MILLS and CO. (Limited), STOCK and SHARE BROKERS and DEALERS, 15, New Broad-street, London, E.C. Open speculative accounts on 1 per cent. cover with no further liability. Immediate settlements. Telegrams free. Prospectus and telegraphic code on application. West-end Branch, 217, Piccadilly, W.

DO YOU EVER SPECULATE in MINING SHARES, and do you wish to make money? You can make enormous profits by communicating at once with THE LONDON MINING EXCHANGE (LIMITED). (Capital, £25,000). 16, Angel-court, London, E.C. Our clients are making enormous profits every week. [illegible] The London Mining Exchange Official List is ready this day. Send for a copy. N.B.—By dealing direct with us all brokers' profits and intermediary charges are saved.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS a YEAR for every £500 deposited. £8 6s. 8d. monthly. Similar interest on smaller or larger deposits.—Particulars and press opinions of Frederick Brooks, 13, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

WILLS.—£65,000 (sums £100 to £5,000) to LEND on Reversions, Life Interests, Legacies, Marriage Settlements, Estates in Chancery, at [illegible] cent. N.B.—Difficult, urgent, or country matters, before banks, mortgages, loans paid off, cash [illegible] conditions.—BARCLAY [illegible] and CO., 1, Bucklersbury, City.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M. mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. Dates of departure:

	Tons.	London.	Marseille.	Naples.	Brindisi.
Britannia	6,252	Sept. 21	—	—	Oct. 1
Khedive	3,850	Sept. 27	—	—	Oct. 8
Rome	5,011	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. [illegible]
Mirzapore	3,913	Oct. 11	—	—	Oct. 22

CALCUTTA DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Naples.
Bendigo	3,553 tons	Sept. 27	Oct. 5
Thames	4,113 tons	Oct. 11	Oct. 19
Clyde	4,136 tons	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Bokhara	3,541 tons	Nov. 8	Nov. 16

MADRAS DIRECT by sea, leaving LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT during the passenger season. The P. and O. steamers call at Madras to land passengers en route to Calcutta, embarking Continental passengers at Naples. CEYLON DIRECT by P. and O., from London, Every Week; from Marseilles, Every Fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Marseilles.	Brindisi.
Ravenna	3,350 tons	Sept. 19	Sept. 28	—
Parramatta	4,771 tons	Oct. 4	—	Oct. 15
Victoria	6,268 tons	Oct. 18	—	Oct. 29
Massilia	4,908 tons	Nov. 1	—	Nov. 12

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.—The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Albany direct, calling at Brindisi, every fortnight. Dates of departure as follows:

			Tons.	H.P.
Sept. 21	Britannia	Capt. G. N. Hector	6,252	7,000
Oct. 5	Parramatta	Capt. R. G. Murray	4,771	4,500
Oct. 19	Victoria	Capt. G. F. Cates	6,268	7,000
Nov. 2	Massilia	Capt. S. H. Shallard	4,908	5,000
Nov. 16	Oceana	Capt. P. P. Tomlin	6,362	7,000
Nov. 30	Carthage	Capt. E. G. Stead	5,013	5,500

First saloon, £60 to £70; second saloon, £35 to £37; return tickets, £66 to £105. First and second saloon passengers only carried.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY issue return tickets at reduced fares to India, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mediterranean Ports, and Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—P. and O. COMPANY despatch WEEKLY from LONDON one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Marseilles from London fortnightly. Cheap single and return tickets.

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O., EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, and Brindisi, and from Venice, every alternate Friday afternoon, from Brindisi every alternate Monday morning.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.—For passage and freight apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street. Freight Brokers, Escombe Bros. and Co., Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London. Parcels 6d. per lb.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.—The following Steamships, belonging to the Orient and Pacific Companies, leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in Australasia:

Orona	6,116 tons	5,500 h.p.	....	Sept. 28.
Cuzco	3,918 "	4,000 "	....	Oct. 12.
Orient	5,386 "	6,000 "	....	Oct. 26.
Lusitania	3,825 "	4,000 "	....	Nov. 9.
Orova	6,184 "	7,000 "	....	Nov. 23.
Oroyta	6,186 "	7,000 "	....	Dec. 7.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice. Leading Berth, Tilbury Docks. Cheap single and return tickets. Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). Mail and Passenger STEAMERS to ZANZIBAR, Kurrachee, Malabar Coast Ports, and Persian Gulf, Coconada, Madras, and Calcutta, with liberty to call at any ports in the Mediterranean. British India Associated Steamers (Limited) to India—Queensland Royal Mail Line to Java and Queensland ports. Loading berth, Royal Albert Docks. [illegible] Every comfort for a tropical voyage. Passengers and cargo booked to the company's steamers to all important ports in India, Burmah, Persian Gulf, Java, Straits, and Queensland. Apply to Gray, Dawes, and Co., 13, Austinfriars, or Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell and Co., 51, Pall-mall, and 109, Leadenhall-st., E.C.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, via Suez Canal [illegible] BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, FORTNIGHTLY, from ROYAL ALBERT DOCKS. [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.—Surgeons and stewardesses carried. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY DIRECT. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to CALCUTTA DIRECT. [illegible]

BOMBAY in 26 Days.—ANCHOR LINE s.s. BELGRAVIA [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe, Cape Town, and Hobart. [illegible] NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their magnificent full-powered steamers, [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, to land passengers [illegible] SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) despatch their magnificent full-powered Royal Mail Steamers from LONDON (Royal Albert Dock) to New Zealand every four weeks. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, &c.—LONDON LINE of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA, by steamship FIFESHIRE, Captain Millar. This celebrated steamship will leave the VICTORIA DOCKS on SEPT. 26, for ADELAIDE, Melbourne, and Sydney, [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The magnificent steamer PORT VICTOR will be despatched from LONDON, OCT. 16, for ADELAIDE, Melbourne, and Sydney. [illegible]

AUSTRALIA.—The only Mail Line at £14 14s.—From LONDON to ADELAIDE, Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, £16 16s.; Brisbane, £15 15s. [illegible]

PASSAGE to SYDNEY, and at through rates for Brisbane, Melbourne, &c. The magnificent iron clipper ship ELEANOR MARGARET, [illegible]

TASMANIA, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Japan, West Indies, and South African Colonies. STEAMERS for all above ports, at regular intervals. Goods shipped and insured. Passages engaged. For rates and dates apply to Stasby, Bedford, and Co., 2, Fenchurch-avenue, Lime-street, E.C.

ANCHOR LINE ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, via Queenstown. CITY OF ROME, Sept. 19, Oct. 17. Saloon, £12 to £25; intermediate, £7; steerage (which includes rail London to Liverpool), £4. Henderson Brothers, 18, Leadenhall-st., E.C.; 8, Regent-st.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE to CANADA and the STATES.—Shortest and best Route to Manitoba and the North West. Rail return tickets to British Columbia for 12 months. LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL. [illegible] LIVERPOOL to ST. JOHN'S, HALIFAX, and BALTIMORE. [illegible] LONDON to QUEBEC.—Peruvian, Sept. 19. LONDON to NEW YORK.—Persian Monarch, Sept. 25. Apply to Montgomerie and Workman, 36, Gracechurch-street; Gellatly and Co., 51, Pall-mall, or to the Owners, Allan Brothers and Co., 103, Leadenhall-st., London, and James-street, Liverpool.

GUION ROYAL and U.S. MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, EVERY SATURDAY. Superior accommodation for all classes, at low rates. ALASKA, Sept. 29. [illegible] Guion and Co., 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. [illegible]

CANADA.—DOMINION ROYAL MAIL LINE. LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC and MONTREAL. SARNIA, Sept. 27. Apply to Flinn, Main, and Montgomery, Liverpool and Bristol. [illegible]

TO AMERICA, £3 10s.—AMERICA, £3 10s.—RED STAR LINE MAIL STEAMERS to NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 10s., Canada, £4, full fare, by ROYAL MAIL NETHERLANDS LINE, to New York or Philadelphia. [illegible]

AMERICA, £3 [illegible] NEW YORK or PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

NEW YORK.—CITY of CHESTER, Royal Mail Steamer, [illegible] Leadenhall-street, and [illegible]

NEW YORK and CANADA.—CITY of ROME, Sept. 19th; Servia, 22nd; Queen, 27th. Saloon, second cabin, and steerage at lowest rates. Bookings to Australian and New Zealand ports. National Agency, 52, Charing-cross.

CUNARD LINE, White Star, Inman, Dominion, Allan, Beaver, Hill, National, State.—THROUGH TICKETS to AMERICA, Canada, San Francisco, Australia, New Zealand.—Edwin Evans, 61, Charing-cross, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, America, &c.—Passengers, before taking tickets, should seek information as to the accommodation, food, &c., provided. We offer this.—H. Opperman and Co., 172, Euston-road. Established 1865. Agents for every line.

AUSTRALIA and N.Z. weekly, from 12 guineas; America, from £3 10s.; Brazil, £8; Cape, £15 15s.; India, £30. Cabin plans, tickets, and orders to view any vessel, of Alfred Jakins and Co., Licensed Passage Brokers, 96, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 6, Camden-road, N.W. Wire code "Jakins, London."

PASSAGE TICKETS for all LINES of STEAMSHIPS at PITT and SCOTT'S AGENCY (Established 1876), 23, Cannon-street, E.C., and 7, Carlton-street, Regent-street, S.W. [illegible]

NOTICE.—SALOON PASSENGERS to AUSTRALIA, New Zealand, India, Cape, West Indies, America, Canada, &c., will be SAVED much TIME and TROUBLE if they apply to SEWELL and CROWTHER, 18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W., who give gratis every information regarding the various lines, accommodation, fares, &c. Agents to all chief lines.

GOODS for CANADA and UNITED STATES, &c. Baggage, Parcels, &c., FORWARDED to all parts of the world. [illegible] Davies, Turner, and Co. (estd. 1870), 52, Lime-street, E.C. [illegible]

UNION LINE.—For SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, and EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail Steamers will sail as follows for the SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS and DELAGOA BAY, calling at LISBON and MADEIRA:

Steamers.	Hamburg.	Southampton.	Plymouth.
Tartar	Sept. 14	Thursday, Sept. 20	Sept. 21
Trojan	Sept. 28	Friday, Oct. 5	—
Mexr.	—	Friday, Oct. 19	—

RETURN TICKETS issued to Madeira and South Africa. Apply to the Union Steamship Company (Limited), Oriental-place, Southampton, or 11, Leadenhall-street, London.

CASTLE LINE.—For the GOLD FIELDS of SOUTH AFRICA.—CAPE COLONY, NATAL, EAST AFRICA, MAURITIUS, and MADAGASCAR.—The CASTLE COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS load in EAST INDIA DOCK BASIN, London, and sail as follows:

Steamers.	From London.	From Dartmouth.
Warwick Castle	Wed., Sept. 26	Friday, Sept. 28
Drummond Castle	Wed., Oct. 10	Friday, Oct. 12
Roslin Castle	Wed., Oct. 24	Friday, Oct. 26

* Via Lisbon and Madeira for South and East Africa. † Via Lisbon, Las Palmas, and St. Helena for South Africa, Mauritius, &c. Next steamer leaves London Oct. 3. Return Tickets issued to all ports. Apply to Donald Currie and Co., 3 & 4, Fenchurch-st., London, E.C.

EMIGRATION.—NEW YORK, £3 16s.; Canada, £4; Chicago, £6 16s. 10d.; Texas, £7 16s.; California, £12 13s. 7d.; Australia, 13 guineas; New Zealand, 15 guineas; Cape, 15 guineas.—H. GAZE and SON, 142, Strand, London.

EMIGRANTS' PASSAGES.—For lowest fares and information apply to Sewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street, London. Canada, £4; United States, £3 16s.; Australia, £12 12s.; Brisbane, £14; New Zealand, £17 13s.; South Africa, £15 15s. Food provided. Saloon passages at low rates.

FOR ANTWERP.—Brussels Exhibition.—The well-known steamship BARON OSY, Captain G. B. Grant, leaves IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, Tower, EVERY SUNDAY, at noon. Cheap return tickets, available for 10 days.—Apply to Armstrong and Harrison, 11 and 12, Great Tower-street, E.C., and Mr. R. Pritchard, 123, Piccadilly, W. N.B.—Departure from Antwerp Every Wednesday, at two p.m.

YACHTING CRUISE to SUNNY LANDS and SEAS.—The splendid steam yacht CEYLON, 2,200 tons register, Lieutenant Sydney H. Parry, Comm. R.N.R., Commander, will leave GRAVESEND on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, for a 30 days' pleasure cruise, to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Canary Islands, Santa Cruz, for Orotava and the Peak of Teneriffe, Madeira, and St. Michael's, Azores. This favourite yacht is replete with every comfort, has unrivalled accommodation, and is lighted throughout by electricity. For further particulars apply to the Manager, Steam Yacht Ceylon Office, 7, Pall-mall, S.W.

GUERNSEY and JERSEY, by Great Western Railway to Weymouth, and thence by Royal Mail Steamships, Aquila, Cygnus, or Great Western, leaving WEYMOUTH DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 11.15 p.m., and JERSEY DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 10.0 a.m., calling at Guernsey about two hours later. Fares from London: Single journey (available for four days), first class, 33s.; second class, 25s.; third class, 20s. Return tickets (available for two months), first class, 48s.; second class, 38s.; third class, 30s. See Great Western Time Book, pages 44 and 56. N.B.—The shortest sea passage to the Islands.

COPENHAGEN EXHIBITION.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from LIVERPOOL-STREET STATION, at eight p.m., available for 16 days. Fare, first class, £3; second class, £3 10s.—Apply to the G.S.N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or to the G.E.R. Continental Department, Liverpool-street Station.

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—The magnificent new steamship SEAMEW, 3,850 horse-power, fitted with the electric light and all modern improvements, as also the ss. LIBRA, leave IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY respectively, for EDINBURGH. These ships are the finest vessels on the East Coast. Fares—Chief cabin, 22s.; return, 34s.; fore cabin, 16s.; return, 24s. 6d.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or 14, Waterloo-place, London, or 16, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.

HULL.—From LONDON (Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf), EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at eight a.m. Fares 10s. and 7s.; return 15s. and 11s.—Apply to the G. S. N. C., 55, Great Tower-st., or 14, Waterloo-place, London.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 11.0 a.m., calling at Blackwall and Tilbury Piers. Single fare 4s. and [illegible]. Children under 12, [illegible]. The new [illegible] saloon steamers ORIOLE and MAVIS are now running on this station.

LONDON and SCOTLAND.—The CARRON LINE of first-class passenger STEAMERS sail from CARRON and LONDON and CONTINENTAL STEAM WHARVES, 87–91, Lower East Smithfield, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, for Grangemouth. Returning from Grangemouth every Tuesday and Saturday. Average passage 30 hours. Trains run alongside the steamers at Grangemouth. The best and cheapest route to the Glasgow Exhibition. First Cabin and third class rail, return, including admission, 37s. Through bookings to Oban and the Highlands, and circular tours round Land's End, &c. For particulars as to fares, berths, and all other information apply to John Smither and Son (Limited), 63, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.; Newcomb and Son, 8, Waterlane, E.C.; and Carron Company's Wharves, Lower East Smithfield, E.

EXCURSIONS to SCOTLAND.—Edinburgh (Leith) passage 28 hours. The LONDON and EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S first-class STEAMSHIPS [illegible] from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, Wapping, EVERY TUESDAY, Wednesday, and Saturday, at [illegible]

CHANNEL SQUADRON off SCARBOROUGH.—Scarborough, calling off Sunderland (weather permitting).—ss. GEN. HAVELOCK, lighted by electricity (C. Douglas), leaves GUN and SHOT WHARF, Bermondsey, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1.0 p.m. [illegible]

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—TO-DAY, To-morrow, and Thursday, the 20th, [illegible] Saloon steamer CLACTON [illegible] OLD SWAN PIER, LONDON BRIDGE, at 9.30 a.m., for Gravesend and Clacton-on-Sea, calling at Blackwall and at North Woolwich, and returning same day. Last Three Days of the Season.—Office, 33, Walbrook, E.C.

THE VICTORIA STEAMBOAT ASSOCIATION (Limited).—SEA and RIVER TRIPS [illegible] Southend, Sheerness, Rosherville, and Gravesend, daily, at 10.30, from London Bridge (Old Swan Pier), calling at Greenwich, Blackwall, and Woolwich. Rosherville and Gravesend, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9.0, and daily 10.30 and 3.0, from Old Swan Pier, by saloon steamer, calling at Greenwich, Blackwall, and North Woolwich. Kew Gardens, open daily (Sunday included). Admission free. Steamers at frequent intervals from London Bridge, calling at all piers. Hammersmith Pier now open to the public. Steamers to and from Hammersmith, Kew, Putney, Wandsworth, and Chelsea every half-hour, to Hampton Court and Richmond daily, at 11.30. Greenwich Park, every half-hour, from all piers. Battersea Park, every 10 minutes, from London Bridge, calling at all piers. Hampton Court and Richmond, from London Bridge (Old Swan Pier), at ten o'clock every day, calling at all piers. Express Steamers Daily (Sundays excepted), from Battersea-square Pier, at 7.45, 9.10, 9.40, 9.0, and 9.30, calling at Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, Battersea Park, Pimlico, Lambeth, Westminster, Temple, to London Bridge.

YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Norwich, and Bury St. Edmunds, via Ipswich.—Steamboat GLEN ROSA to IPSWICH EVERY TUESDAY, Thursday, and Saturday, [illegible]

MARGATE and BACK.—SPECIAL TRIP (by desire) on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 23, by the fast Saloon Steamer Alexandra [illegible]

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.—Shortest and most Direct Route to RAMSGATE, Margate, Broadstairs, Westgate-on-Sea, and Herne Bay, by CHEAP FAST TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday).

	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Sats. only. p.m.
Leave Victoria	11 25	1 0	3 30	1 35
Leave Holborn Viaduct	11 22	12 57	3 27	1 30
Leave St. Paul's	11 25	1 0	3 30	1 34

Single Fares. Return. 1st class, 10s.; 3rd class, 5s. 1st class, 15s.; 3rd class, 8s.

CHEAP TRIP EVERY SUNDAY to RAMSGATE, Margate, Broadstairs, Herne Bay, and Whitstable, and BACK the same evening. Leave Holborn Viaduct, St. Paul's, and Victoria Stations at 8.15 a.m. Fares for the Double Journey, Third Class, 4s.; First Class, 8s.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—All trains are 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. WEST of ENGLAND, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON, via Salisbury, Yeovil, and Exeter. The shortest route by 23 miles. Fast express trains between London and Exeter, Plymouth, and Ilfracombe. CHEAP EXCURSIONS for seven or 14 days. The trains to Exeter connect with trains on the South Devon line to Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, &c.

BOURNEMOUTH.—FAST EXPRESS TRAINS between Bournemouth and LONDON in two and a half hours.

ISLE of WIGHT by FOUR ROUTES, viz., via Portsmouth Harbour, via Stokes Bay, via Southampton, and via Lymington, also to Southsea. Cheap Excursions every Saturday for four days to Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, St. Malo, Granville, Cherbourg, Havre, &c. Fast, powerful, and commodious mail steamships from Southampton.—For information see time books.

TOURIST TICKETS are ISSUED by all trains to all the above stations, available for two months.

FULL PARTICULARS can be obtained by post from the Office of the Traffic Superintendent, Waterloo Station. CHARLES SCOTTER, General Manager.

LONDON, TILBURY, and SOUTHEND RAILWAY.

SOUTHEND and BACK, 2s. 6d., from FENCHURCH STREET, Stepney, Bromley, Plaistow, and Upton Park, at 8.42 and 9.20 a.m. Gravesend and back and Rosherville Gardens (including admission), 1s. 6d., by all ordinary and express trains on week days. Return tickets for the above places at the same fares by all trains on Sundays. ARTHUR L. STRIDE, Manager.

GAZE'S CONDUCTED TOURS.—LAST of the SEASON. Paris, every Saturday and Monday, to Oct. 8. Brussels and Exhibition, Sept. 21 and 28 and Oct. 5. Rhine, Holland, and Belgium, Oct. 1. Switzerland, Sept. 28. H. Gaze and Son, 142, Strand, and Piccadilly-circus.

UNION DEPOSIT BANK (Registered), No. 17, KING WILLIAM-STREET, Charing-cross, London, W.C. Established 1857. Capital £250,000. Reserve, £120,000. ADVANCES MADE in TOWN or COUNTRY Without sureties or deductions, For short or long periods, In sums of £30 to £5,000. On personal security, furniture, stock in trade, reversions, also deeds and life policies, at 5 per cent., without mortgage expenses, from one to 15 years. Prospectus gratis, or post free on application. Personal visit preferred. All transactions strictly private. NOTICE.—Before applying elsewhere or paying fees, ask any solicitor or auctioneer throughout London and the country, knowing this bank, and they will at once tell you that you are dealing with an old-established bona fide registered bank. [illegible] A gentleman sent direct from the bank to carry out all advances. Special facilities and no charges for keeping banking accounts or clearing country cheques. Deposits of £10 and upwards received at 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal. Subject to three months' notice of withdrawal, 5 per cent. Subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, 6 per cent. Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, 7 per cent. Interest paid monthly or quarterly. The bank reserves the right at all times to decline deposits. Temporary advances immediately made upon deeds and reversions. EDWARD JOHNS, Manager.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited (Incorporated 1869), Nos. 62 and 63, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Advances made without inquiry fees. Advances made without deduction. Advances of £10 to £1,000 for six months at 5 per cent. on personal or other security. Advances made for longer periods. £50 to £1,000 on bills of sale, foreign stock, bonds and life policies, deeds, reversions, and every kind of property and merchandise. Furniture stored in our own warehouses, upon which advances will be made if required. Deeds and plate stored in specially constructed fireproof rooms. Prospectus gratis on application to the Secretary, 62 and 63, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, W.C. Private entrance between Nos. 62 and 63.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS ready to be ADVANCED, in sums from £30 to any amount, without sureties, upon note of hand alone. Strictly private. No delay. No fees charged.—Apply personally, or by letter, to the actual lender, C. CHARLES, Esq., 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. Established 1857.

LOANS.—Respectable householders and others can obtain large or small sums without delay, fees, sureties, or publicity, on very favourable terms.—Apply to principal, Mr. DOREY, [illegible]

SETTLEMENTS, Wills, Chancery Funds, &c.—Persons entitled under above, even if restrained from borrowing, can obtain large or small ADVANCES at low interest, on application to BLAKE and CO., 16, Bell-yard, Temple Bar, W.C.

The Alliance Bank (Limited), the bankers of the company, will receive applications for shares at their Head Office, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., and at all their branches, and applications will be similarly received by the Union Bank of Scotland (Limited).

THE UNITED KINGDOM SWITCHBACK RAILWAYS (Limited).—Registered with limited liability under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886. Capital £40,000, divided into 40,000 shares of £1 each. First issue £25,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 will be allotted to the vendors as fully paid shares, the remaining 35,000 shares are offered for subscription at par, payable as follows: 5s. on application, and 15s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

A. PICKARD, Esq., "Ferndene," Beckenham, Chairman.
Captain H. Bruce McCarrick, 20, Avenue-road, West Kensington.
W. A. Mitchell, Esq., Greenville, Upper Clapton.
Vincent A. Applin, Esq., 56, Warwick-road, Kensington.
R. L. Barnes, Esq., Phœnix Chemical Works, Hackney Wick.
J. H. Sams, Esq., 7, Addison-villas, West Kensington, Managing Director.

Bankers—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

Brokers—Messrs. John Gibbs, Son, and Lane, 31, Threadneedle-street, and Stock Exchange, London.

Auditors—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Weise, Bishop, and Clarke, 41, Coleman-street, E.C.

Solicitor—T. A. Jones, Esq., 75, Mark-lane, E.C.

Engineer—A. D. Pickard, Esq., 5, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

Secretary—C. Mountcastle, Esq.

Temporary Registered Offices—5, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to take over and carry on, as a going concern, the highly-successful business of "Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company (Limited)," so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, and to acquire their interests in their switchback railways now working in various parts of the United Kingdom.

The business will be taken over from the 1st September, 1888, and all liabilities will be satisfied up to that date by the vendor company, who will retain all book debts.

The profits of the vendor company, attributable to the business, properties, and interests to be acquired by the new company during the season 1888, up to and including 1st September, 1888, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, have been £7,356, as appears from the following certificate:

"41, Coleman-street, London, E.C., 6th September, 1888.

"We have examined the books of the Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company (Limited), and find that in respect of the Switchback Railways proposed to be taken over by the new company, the result of the present season down to the 1st September inst. has been that the takings (or the company's share where they have only a part interest) amount to £12,575, and the working expenses (which include in some cases rent to the end of the season) amount to £5,219, leaving a profit of £7,356.

"TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP, and CLARKE, Chartered Accountants."

It is estimated that the profits to be realised by the new company during the remainder of this season will be sufficient to pay a substantial dividend before the end of the current year.

The business of the vendor company has increased so rapidly in Great Britain and the Continent that it is considered expedient to divide the same, and, by means of additional capital, to extend and develop the highly remunerative business now being carried on in the United Kingdom by the erection of a further number of 10 to 20 switchback Railways, which, it is estimated, will largely increase the earning power of the company, and, after allowing a very ample margin for working expenses, enable it to pay a dividend of at least 20 per cent.

It is obvious, therefore, from the figures quoted, that the shares will constitute an exceptionally lucrative investment.

The popularity of the novel and healthy form of recreation provided by switchback Railways is now universally acknowledged. Although only introduced for the first time in England at the American Exhibition held last year in London, over 1,600,000 passengers have during the current year availed themselves of this fascinating mode of locomotion in the United Kingdom alone.

The whole of the interest of the Vendor Company in the above-mentioned railways, goodwill, English patent, licences, contracts, sites, plant, &c., will be made over to the new company, and all costs and charges incidental to the formation of the new company up to and including the first allotment of shares will be borne by the Vendor Company, and no promotion money will be paid.

The consideration to be paid to the vendor company for the acquisition of the business and properties is the sum of £25,000 in cash and £20,000 in fully-paid shares.

The present issue of 35,000 shares will provide ample working capital, and suffice to cover the cost of constructing the additional switchback Railways already referred to.

The following contract has been entered into: A contract, dated Sept. 13, 1888, made between Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company (Limited), of the one part, and the United Kingdom Switchback Railways (Limited), of the other part. There are no other contracts affecting the company, except contracts under which the vendor company has from time to time acquired the properties and rights to be transferred to the company, and ordinary trading contracts and engagements entered into by the vendor company incident to its business, the benefit of which will be taken over by the company. These are too numerous to specify, and from their nature it is undesirable to publish particulars. Applicants for shares will therefore be deemed to have notice of all such contracts and engagements, and will be deemed to waive the specification in this prospectus of the dates and names of parties thereto, as required by Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

It is intended to make application for a Stock Exchange quotation of the company's shares, as soon as possible after allotment.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association, and of the above-named contract for the transfer of the business, may be inspected at the offices of the company's solicitor.

Applications for shares should be sent with the deposit of 5s. per share to the company's bankers, or to the secretary of the United Kingdom Switchback Railways (Limited), 5, John-street, Adelphi, London.

In all cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned to the applicant in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the further amount payable on the shares allotted.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, or from the company's bankers, brokers, or solicitor.

London, September 15, 1888.

THE CUMBERLAND No. 1 NORTH GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Cumberland, Etheridge Gold Fields, Queensland.—Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. Clark, Esq., 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. (Chairman Van Mining Company, Limited).
R. L. Matthews, Esq., Henbury Lodge, Henbury, Bristol.
R. S. Archbold, Esq., Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street, E.C.
Robert E. Bateman, Esq., Rosario, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Director Mount Dalrymple Gold Mining Company, Limited).
*E. W. D. London, Esq., 22, Collins-street West, Melbourne (Local Managing Director of the Australian, Durham, and Lord Byron Amalgamated Gold Mining Company).
* Will join the Board after allotment.

Bankers—The Union Bank of Scotland (Limited), 62, Cornhill, London, E.C., Glasgow, Edinburgh, and branches.

Brokers—Marten and Christopherson, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

Solicitors—Messrs. Wilkins, Blyth, and Dutton, 112, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Auditors—Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., George-street, Mansion House.

Secretary—Jocelyn Cottrell, Esq. Offices—11, Copthall-court, E.C.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at twelve o'clock. By order, JOCELYN COTTRELL, Secretary.

THE BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is Hereby Given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE, SUNCHALES EXTENSION, and TUCUMAN SHARES of this company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive, for the purpose of the payment of an interim dividend on the seven per cent. Preference and Sunchales Extension shares, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, and interest on the Tucuman shares to the same date, warrants for which will be posted on the 1st of October.—By order of the Board, J. B. DAVISON, Secretary. 7, Coleman-street, London, E.C., 15th September, 1888.

CITY of LONDON COLLEGE. Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN. Forty-first Session, 1888–9. MICHAELMAS TERM commences OCT. 1 and ends Dec. 22, 1888. The new college in White-street, Moorfields, is situated within two minutes walk of Moorgate-street Station and five of the Broad-street and Liverpool-street stations, and of the Bank. Evening classes are held in ancient and modern languages, literature, pure and applied science, engineering, technical and fine art, music, philosophy, law, shorthand, bookkeeping, and other commercial subjects, &c. The large chemical laboratory offers exceptional facilities for practical students. The gymnasium and athletic club meets on Saturday afternoons. The library and the reading and smoke rooms are open daily. Lectures and entertainments are given in the hall of the college every Thursday evening, free to members, students, and subscribers. Many of the classes are open to ladies. The following prizes, &c., are offered for competition annually: [illegible] Prospectus and all information gratis on application. DAVID SAVAGE, Secretary.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Est. 1865, by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B. Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Principal—Henry Clark. Among the professors receiving their pupils at this college are the following: Messrs. Fiori, Romano, Pearce (Mus. Doc. Cantab.), Trotter (M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.), Frost, Sumner, Schuller, Breull, Ward, Mart, Marshall, Hall, Fräulein Anna Vogt. Pupils can enter at any time, but they will have choice of hours during this month. Prospectus on application to the Secretary, 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square (close to Oxford-circus).

ANGLO-FRENCH and GERMAN COLLEGE INTERNATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOL, Burgess Park, Finchley-road, London, N.W. Principals—Messrs. HAYSMAN and SON. See full advertisement at bottom of page 3 of this paper.

EDUCATION in FRANCE, and GERMANY, PARIS, BOULOGNE (at the seaside), HANOVER, &c. Write to SECRETARY of ANGLO-FRENCH COLLEGE, Finchley-road, LONDON, for a Prospectus. Or see full Advertisement at bottom of Page 3 of this paper.

ADDLESTONE COLLEGE, Surrey (17 miles from London, S.W.R.), stands in its own grounds of six acres. Teaching highly successful. Every home comfort. BOYS from abroad receive special care and attention. Cricket, football, lawn tennis, gymnasium, &c. For prospectus and full particulars address The Principal.

AT BLACKHEATH COLLEGE for 50 BOYS, Mr. EDMUND COULDERY, assisted by nine duly-qualified masters, receives 50 young gentlemen, from six to 16. Refined, substantial, and kind home. Sound preparation for commerce (French, German, Latin, shorthand, and bookkeeping), public schools, Wellington College, ship Worcester, &c. Inclusive terms £8 8s. 6d.; brothers £15 per quarter from entrance.—For prospectus and bonus list address Granville House, Lewisham, Kent.

AT ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 20 miles from London, pupils receive a thorough mercantile education. A preparatory class for little boys. 20 acres of ground. Gravel soil. 270 feet above sea level. Pure milk from own dairy farm. Diet unlimited. Tepid swimming bath. Cricket, tennis, fishing. Terms [illegible] guineas inclusive, reduction for brothers.—Principal, Dr. Clark.

AT SHELLEY HOUSE, Ongar.—EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. 30 guineas. Preparation for local and musical exams. Bookkeeping, needlework, tennis. Healthy locality 20 miles from London. Beautiful grounds, six acres. Liberal table. Comfort. References to parents.—Address Principal.

AT SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Shoreham (near Brighton), Sussex, close to the sea, pupils receive a sound commercial education, with very liberal treatment. Fine premises, open and covered playground, good cricket field, separate beds, warm baths, sea bathing, cricket, and lawn tennis. French drill, class singing, laundry expenses, &c., all included for 30 guineas per annum.—Principal, Mr. Geo. F. Denman.

AT the SEASIDE.—The COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Lancing, near Worthing, provides for a thorough and liberal education. French and German daily. Bookkeeping and shorthand. Parental care. Best diet. Athletic sports and gymnastics. Terms moderate.—Mr. R. McEwan, L.C.P., Principal.

BRIGHTON.—First-class EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES. Unequal advantages. Diet and sleeping apartments equal to home. Limited number. Individual attention. Household and sanitary arrangements perfect. Resident English and foreign governesses. Eminent professors for finishing pupils. Tennis.—Mrs. Ascough Hamilton, 7, Cromwell-road, West Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—ROKESLEY HOUSE, Marine-parade. High-class SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. Thorough preparation for Oxford, Cambridge, and Royal Academy of Music examinations. Senior and Junior Divisions. References to parents of pupils, and prospectus from the Principals.

BRIGHTON.—LADIES' SCHOOL. Thorough education. All exams. Happy home. Very moderate terms. Girton House, Clarendon-villas.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, Sept. 21.—For prospectus, &c., apply to the Secretary, Brighton College.

CARLSRUHE COLLEGE for YOUNG LADIES, Dickenson-road, Crouch-hill, London, N. Extensive premises. Lawn tennis. Happy home. Terms, inclusive of masters for pianoforte, singing, French, German, drawing, painting, dancing, and all extras, 40 guineas; tuition 30 guineas per annum.

CONVENT of the VISITATION, Roselands, Walmer, Kent.—Superior English EDUCATION. German and French always spoken; taught by natives, not extras. All accomplishments taught. Extensive grounds, excellent sea air, most beneficial to delicate children. NEXT TERM commences in SEPTEMBER.

EASTBOURNE.—COLLEGE HOUSE, Carlisle-road. The pupils RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst.—A. F. H. White, Principal.

EASTWARD HO COLLEGE for BOYS, Felixstowe, Suffolk.—High-class education at the seaside. Beautiful new school-buildings just added, with all modern appliances. Masters, University men, trained and certificated. Modern languages, technical instruction, and workshops. Home comforts, separate beds, liberal diet. Outdoor games, safe sea bathing, drill. Inclusive terms from 22 guineas. Prospectus and testimonials on application. NEXT TERM SEPT. 25.

FRANCE.—A CONVENT SCHOOL, most highly recommended by several English families for maternal care and education. First class accomplishments. Terms £18 to £20.—Address C. S. 908, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street.

HERRICK FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Lennard-hill, Blackheath, S.E. (a) Commercial Division, (b) Mathematical and Classical. Boarding fees 30 guineas inclusive (tuition fees borne by foundation). Vacancies in head master's house after holidays.—Full prospectus of the Warden, or F. Buck, Clerk.

HIGH BARNET, N.—PARKFIELD YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL offers a refined education and home. Lovely situation, adjoining Hadley Woods. Five masters. Terms, inclusive of extras, from 25 guineas per annum. Single beds. Fees from entrance. Prospectus, reports, references, and testimonials. Ladies Principal, Misses Russell. Term begins Sept. 12.

HIGH BARNET, N.—SILESIA COLLEGE (BOYS). 10 masters. Extensive grounds. Tepid swimming bath, gymnasium. Terms from 25 guineas per annum, inclusive. Single beds. Chief object a sound commercial education. Prospectus, views, examiners' reports, and testimonials. Fees from entrance. Address Principal. Term began Monday, Sept. 10.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION, Finchley New-road, Hampstead, London.—Address Secretary. SCHOOLS in England, France, and Germany for BOYS and GIRLS recommended to Parents and Guardians. Prospectuses forwarded. APPOINTMENTS obtained for TUTORS and GOVERNESSES. SALE of SCHOOLS and PARTNERSHIPS negotiated.

MARGATE.—LADIES' COLLEGE and HIGH SCHOOL, for boarders only. Trained certificated teachers. Spacious premises. Lawn tennis grounds. Successful preparation for exams. Liberal diet. Good home. "Parents seeking [illegible] will find this a desirable school."—Vide reference. Mrs. Leach Lewis.

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CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS DAVIS, 2, Crawford-street, Baker-street, W., give 50 per cent. more than small dealers for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothing, officers' uniforms, old china, lace, oil miniatures, books, pictures, coins, furniture, bed and table linen, boxes, carriages, harness, in fact, every description of property. Ladies and gentlemen privately attended by Mr. or Mrs. Lewis Davis.—Address as above, or parcels being sent, P.O. orders remitted same day. Bankers' reference. No postcards used. Est. 1860. Terms cash.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. L. SALMON, No. 7, Park-terrace, Upper Baker-street, buy the above in any or small quantities. All country parcels and letters of appointment will receive the same prompt attention which they have always made a feature of their business. Old gold, silver, old teeth, furniture, carpets, linen, and, in fact, every kind of property purchased. P.O. remitted same day for boxes and parcels of clothing, &c., sent. Ladies and gentlemen attended free of charge. Bankers' reference.—Telegraphic address—"Liberality, London." Est. 1850.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HAWKINS, 16, [illegible]-street, Oxford-st., SEND the EXTREME VALUE for Parcels and boxes of Left-off Clothes, Uniforms, Lace, Boots, Jewellery, Old Teeth, Antiques, Pictures, Plate, &c. Cash per return. All goods kept till price approved of. Appointments attended free.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT by Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE, of 6, New [illegible]-street, W.C., who are the oldest-established and only genuine Buyers for Export to the Cape. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothing, Diamonds, old Gold, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, Uniforms and Court Suits, Bed and Table Linen, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Terms cash. Post-office orders per return for parcels. Ladies and gentlemen waited on by Mr. or Mrs. M. at any time or distance without charge.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES.—Notice.—All letters and parcels must be addressed Z. MOSS, 42, Frith-street, [illegible]—pay 25 per cent. more than other dealers for all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothing, uniforms, regimentals, artificial teeth, jewellery, bed and table linen, furniture, &c. Bought for cash only. Est. 1878. Ladies' and gentlemen waited on privately by Mr. or Mrs. Z. Moss. Carts collecting.

CAST-OFF CLOTHES, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. EDWARDS, of 4, Middle-row, Albert-gate, S.W., require for immediate export an unlimited quantity of left-off wearing apparel of every description. Uniforms, jewellery, artificial teeth, and all kinds of property bought for cash and full value given. Parcels receive prompt attention. Appointments attended by Mr. or Mrs. E.

MR. and Mrs. HENRY LEWIS, 3, Upper Baker-street, W.—The old-established (1830) buyers continue to give the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's CAST-OFF CLOTHING, jewellery, furniture, old teeth, &c. Boxes and parcels sent, P.O. remitted same day. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Lewis.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES and Miscellaneous Property.—To secure the utmost value for the above, send for Mr. or Mrs. BUCKLEY, 98, Norfolk-terrace, Westbourne-grove, the largest West-end buyers. Letters, London and Westminster. Parcels or boxes sent, P.O. remitted same day. Established 1851.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN INCREASE your INCOMES.—Send your LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, Uniforms, Boots, Linen, &c., to Mr. or Mrs. G. E. HYAM, 5, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., who give very high prices. Ladies and gentlemen waited on. Parcels sent. P.O.O. remitted.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BOUGHT. A liberal price paid.—Executors, solicitors, and others, before selling elsewhere, should address Mr. ABEL, 237, Euston-road, and compare his estimates, which will be made without charge.

HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE BOUGHT for cash. A liberal price given. No charge for estimates or removal. Goods warehoused. Advances if required. Apply to W. HOLLINGSWORTH, 15, High Holborn. Est. 40 years.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE, in any quantity, WANTED, to purchase for cash, to ship. Write to house. No charge for estimate or removal.—Apply to WM. WAINE, 131 to 133, Newington-butts, S.E.

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT.—Persons wishing to receive full value should apply to the Manufacturing Dentists, Messrs. Browning, instead of to provincial buyers; if forwarded by post value per return.—Chief Office, 133, Oxford-street (opposite Berners-street), London. Est. 100 years.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING.

Chiefly in response to the recent movement here, the Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. and its rate of interest on advances from 4 to 5. The last return of that institution showed a decrease of nearly £500,000 in the "cash in hand," probably partly due to withdrawals of coin for South America. A large amount of money has also been locked up in new loans. At Berlin, this afternoon, the outside quotation for the best bills was, however, only 2¾ per cent., or 1¼ below the increased official charge. Discount terms here were firm at 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills, but six months' were rather easier, at 3½, ¾. Short advances were in request at 3, ½. Rumours were again current of a fresh efflux of notes from the Bank of England for St. Petersburg, but a further operation of the kind is considered doubtful in usually well-informed quarters, owing to the reported smallness of the balance now at the credit of the Russian Government in London. Nearly £80,000 in gold was received at the Bank, partly from Paris, and an additional influx is expected, as well as from Australia. The French exchange is higher.

At the Stock Exchange prices opened steady, but a relapse soon ensued on the news of the advance in the German bank rate. Lower quotations also came to hand from the Berlin Bourse, and a desire was shown to close speculative accounts for a rise. A better tendency, however, was apparent late in the day, partly on the influx of bullion. Operations generally were comparatively limited, speculative dealings being still checked by the higher value of money. Home lines, however, were strong, especially North British, which, after being dealt in at 124¼, closed at 123¾, or 3¼ per cent. up on the day. Caledonian rose 1¼, Edinburgh and Glasgow and Great Western about ½ each, and North-Western, Midland, South-Eastern "A," and Great Northern "A" ¼ to ½. Metropolitan Consolidated and Chatham Preference were exceptionally dull. American railroads were flat in the earlier hours, and subsequently improved, though the last prices in the street were not quite the best, some sales being made on New York account. Milwaukees were offered down to 62¾, and, after various fluctuations, left off at 63¾, or 1¾ worse. Nevertheless, the receipts of the line for the present half-year are expected to increase, and this movement would, of course, be greatly helped by any advance in rates. Some of the other shares receded ¼ to ½. On the other hand, Denver Preference, Erie Common and Second Mortgage, Lake Shore, Northern Pacific, and Norfolk and Western Preference advanced. The latter were bought on dividend rumours. Grand Trunks showed dulness, the chief decline—½ per cent.—being in the Second Preference. Mexican (Vera Cruz) securities gave way, but afterwards experienced a partial recovery. Compared with Saturday, the Ordinary fell ½ and the Second Preference ½, while the First was ½ higher.

Foreign Government bonds relapsed at one time, partly in sympathy with a similar movement on the Berlin Bourse, and closed firmer, with a rise in many descriptions. As regards the international stocks, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Mexican, Peruvian, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish were better. There was likewise an inquiry for Buenos Ayres Cedulas and Ecuador, but French receded. Consols fell ⅛ to ¼ per cent. The feature in telegraphs was an improvement of 5 per cent. in Submarine stock. Banking, water works, and shipping shares were firm, and miscellaneous steady. London General Omnibus rose 2 per cent. Diamond mines exhibited depression, and De Beers declined ⅝. Copper undertakings were in moderate request, and a slight rise occurred in Mason and Barry and Tinto.

Gold worth £77,000, consisting partly of French coin, was sent into the Bank.

The Werra, from New York, has brought £35,600 in specie; the Liebnitz, from the River Plate, £9,103; the Thames, from Bombay, £8,170; and the Inanda, from Port Natal, £7,768 in native gold. The Olbers has taken £350,000 in sovereigns for Buenos Ayres.

An active business was done in bar silver for the Continent at 44 3-16d per ounce, or a rise of 1-16d. Calcutta transfers were 1-16d lower, at 1s 4 17-32d. This was a holiday in Bombay, where the markets will also be closed to-morrow. Bills in Shanghai declined ¼d, to 4s 3¼d. Rupee Paper receded ⅛ to ¼; the Four and a Half per Cents. closed at 73¼, ⅜, and the Four per Cents. at 69, ⅛.

Vienna and Berlin Bourses were dull, though the latter closed at a partial recovery. Prussian Four per Cents., Egyptian Unified and Preference, Turkish, Italian, Hungarian, Austrian Gold Rentes, and Mexican receded. The Russian rouble, however, advanced nearly 1¼. The Paris market was firm, especially for Suez Canal, Crédit Foncier, Rio Tinto, Lombardo, and Ottoman Bank. Greek and Panama gave way. The Three per Cent. Rentes improved 7½c, to 83f 45c ex coupon, and the Four and a Half per Cents. 5c, to 105f 80c. Exchange on London (cheques) rose 1c, to 25f 43c.

A Reuter's telegram from Amsterdam, dated Sept. 17, states that "the announcement made on Thursday last, that the Netherlands Bank had raised its rate of discount, was incorrect, the error having been caused by a telegraphic mutilation."

The stoppage is announced of Messrs. Calvert Brothers, manufacturers in the worsted trade, of Bradford and Halifax. Their liabilities amount to about £120,000, a large portion of which is due in the latter town. The assets, it is stated, consist chiefly of machinery.

A prospectus has been issued of the Cumberland, No. 1, North Gold Mining Company (Limited), which is formed to acquire and continue the working of a property in the Etheridge Gold Fields, Queensland. The capital is £100,000, in £1 shares. The subscription list will close on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock.

It is intimated that the balance-sheet of the Bank of Victoria submitted to the meeting held at Melbourne on Aug. 7 last showed a balance of profit available of £44,723 15s 3d, out of which the usual dividend of 10 per ct. per annum was declared, and the sum of £15,000 added to the reserve fund, carrying forward the remainder to next half-year.

On and after Oct. 1 the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited) will be prepared to pay the half-yearly coupon, due on that date, of the Western and Central Colonies Railways of Santa Fe Five per Ct. Mortgage Bonds.

The Brighton Railway traffic return for the week ended Sept. 15 exhibits an increase of £2,044, and the South-Eastern a decrease of £1,037.

For the half-year ended June 30 the report of the Wye Valley Railway Company exhibits net receipts for the main line traffic amounting to £1,284, leaving a balance of £650 to be made up by the Great Western Railway for the payment of interest on debentures, payable by that company out of the gross receipts. Negotiations are pending for the sale of the line to the Great Western.

Coupon No. 35 of the Royal Sardinian Railway Company's Obligations (Series A) will be paid at the offices of the company, on and after Oct. 1 next, at the rate of 5s per coupon.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have received the following telegram from the Superintendent of El Callao Mining Company: "No change of consequence in condition of mine since last report."

With regard to Moodie's Gold Mining and Exploration Company (Limited) the following are the returns from the company's property for the month of August, as cabled by the secretary in Pietermaritzburg: "Claims rented or leased, 725; claims rented or leased which are producing returns, 5; 796 tons crushed by claimholders yielded 573 ounces; 92 tons crushed from company's own reserve yielded 87 ounces."

The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited) notify to the holders of the Seven per Ct. Debenture Bonds of the Western Railway of San Paulo that the interest thereon due Oct. 1 will be paid on and after that date, together with the bonds drawn for redemption on Sept. 4.

For the week ended Sept. 2 the Smyrna and Cassaba Railway receipts were £2,485, against £1,447 last year. The total receipts for ten weeks to the above date amounted to £25,113, or £6,247 in excess of 1887. The net receipts of the Central Pacific Railroad for June were $65,250. For the week ended Aug. 31 the Wabash Western Railway gross earnings amounted to $206,590, against $201,504 last year.

It is announced that Mr. Arthur Francis Burridge has been appointed actuary of the Equitable Assurance Society, in the room of Mr. J. W. Stephenson, who has resigned that office.

Subjoined is a copy of a cablegram which has been received by the Day Dawn P.C. Gold Mining Company (Limited) from their manager at Charters Towers, giving the result of the company's crushing for the fortnight ending Sept. 15: "950 tons 1,158 ounces. The estimated value is £3,860."

According to advices received by the Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining Company, the estimated excess of expenditure for the month of July was £856.

The West Argentine Gold Company (Limited) have received the following telegram: "Crushed during August 500 tons, yielding 375 ounces of gold."

It is notified that the Dickens Custer Company (Limited) have received the following cable: "Mine looking splendid; mill running on ore from Aug. 26."

The Rio Tinto Company (Limited) announce payment of the drawn bonds of their Five per Ct. issue of 1880, and coupons on their Five per Ct. issues of 1880 and 1884, due Oct. 1.

Letters of allotment of the Champion Gold and Silver Mines, New Zealand (Limited), have been posted.

The estimated traffic receipts of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company (Limited), for the half-month ended Sept. 15, were £2,479, as compared with £2,065 in the corresponding period of 1887.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities:

British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) for money fell 3-16, and ditto account and British Two and a Half per Cts. ⅛ each; but Exchequer Bills for March rose 1s. Consols for money closed at 100⅛, ¼; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 97⅛, ¼ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 97¼, ⅜ ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99⅞, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 94⅛, ⅜ ex div.; ditto for the account (Oct. 3), 94⅛, ⅜ ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 2s to 1s dis.; ditto (June), 2s to 1s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 99⅞, 100⅛ ex div.; India Four per Cts., 99⅞, ⅛ ex div.; ditto Three and a Half per Cts., 104¼, ⅛ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96¼, ⅜; Bank of England Stock, 325, 328; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 111¼, 112 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 101¼, 102¼; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-96, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110¼, ¾; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110¼, ¾ ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 96½, 97½.

Colonial Government Securities.—New Zealand Five per Cts., 1889, rose 1, to 102, 104; but Canada Three and a Half per Ct. Bonds fell ½, to 104, 105.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Russian Nicolai Railway rose 1; ditto of 1873, 5-16; Ecuador and Turkish Group One, ¼ each; ditto Group Two, 1-16; ditto Defence, ¼; Spanish Four per Cts., 7-16; Argentine Cedulas "A," Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" and "J," Greek of 1881 and 1884, ditto Monopoly, United States Four per Cts., Uruguay Unified, and Egyptian Preference, ¼ each; ditto Unified, 1-16; ditto Daira, Italian of 1861, Mexican of 1888, and Peruvian Five per Cts., ⅛ each; and ditto Six per Cts., 1-16; but Uruguay of 1888 fell ½; French Three and Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes, ⅛ each; and Turkish Group Three, 1-16. In the following table will be found a comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted Saturday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	CLOSING PRICES. Saturday.		CLOSING PRICES. To-day.		BUSINESS DONE.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1886	102	104	...		...
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	...		...
6 p.c. 1881	104	106	...		...
5 p.c. 1884	98½	99½	...		99¼ ½
5 p.c. 1886	9[illegible]	10[illegible]	...		9[illegible]
5 p.c. N. C. Rail Ex.	97	98	...		97[illegible]
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	98	99½	...		...
6 p.c. Hard Dol.	70¼	71	...		71¼ 1
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	61	62½	62½	63	...
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67	69	...		...
Paper 5 p.c.	67	69	...		...
Gold 4 p.c.	91	93	...		...
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100	102	...		101¼ 2
4½ p.c. 1883	97	99	...		97¾
5 p.c. 1886	101	103	...		102¾
4½ p.c. 1879	98	100	...		99⅛
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	96½	97¼	...		96¾
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	101	103	...		102
6 p.c. 1883	102	104	...		102½ 3
Cedulas 8 p.c. "I"	64¼	64¾	64¾	65	...
Ditto "J"	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	65	...
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	102	...		...
4½ p.c. 1887	100	102	...		101
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	107	109	...		...
7 p.c. "B"	108	110	...		109
6 p.c. March, 1885	108	111	...		...
6 p.c. June, 1885	106	109	...		107⅜
Colombian 4½ p.c.	33	35	...		35 4½
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	92	93	...		...
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91	91½	...		91¼
Ecuador 1 p.c.	23	24	23½	24½	24, ¼ ¼ 3¼
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	102	102½	10[illegible]	103	102¼
4 p.c. Unified	84	84½	84½	84⅞	84 ¼ 3¾
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	7[illegible]	79½	79½	79[illegible]	79½
5 p.c. State Dom.	101	101½	...		...
4½ p.c. 1888	9[illegible]	95½	...		...
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1886	100	101	...		100¼ ⅛
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	103½	104½	...		103½
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	99½	100½	...		99¾
French 3 p.c. Rentes	82½	83	82½	82¾	...
4½ p.c. Rentes	103½	104¼	103½	104	103
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	78	78¼	78¼	78½	78½ ⅛
5 p.c. 1884	78	7[illegible]	78¼	78½	78¼ 8 ¼ ¼
4 p.c. Monopoly	72	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼ ⅛
6 p.c. 1880 Scrip	73½	74½	...		73½ ⅛
Guatemala 4 p.c.	56	58	...		57 6½
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	100	102	...		...
5 p.c. 1873	99	101	...		100¾ 100
4 p.c. 1881	8[illegible]	83	...		8[illegible]
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	95½	96	96	96⅛	...
Japanese 7 p.c.	110	113	...		111
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	3[illegible]	39½	...		39⅝
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	93⅛	93½	93¼	93½	93½ ⅛ ⅛
Paraguay 1886	38	40	...		3[illegible]
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	16	16½	16¼	16⅜	...
5 p.c. 1872	14	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
Portuguese 3 p.c.	64	64½	...		64¼ ¼
Prussian 4 p.c.	104	106	...		...
Russian 5 p.c. 1822	94	96	...		95⅛
5 p.c. 1862	99	101	...		...
5 p.c. 1864	99	101	...		...
4 p.c. Nicolai Rail.	85	87	86	83	...
5 p.c. 1870 Railway Loans	98	100	...		99⅛
5 p.c. 1871	94	96	...		95
5 p.c. 1872	96	98	...		97
5 p.c. 1873	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	98⅝	98⅝	98¼ ⅛
4½ p.c. 1875	93	95	...		...
Santa Fe 6 p.c. 1883	99	101	...		100¼
5 p.c. N.C. Ry. Mort.	102	103	...		...
5 p.c. Ex. Mort.	98	99	...		...
5 p.c. W.C. Ry. Mrt.	97½	98½	...		97½
5 p.c. Ry. Ext. Mrt.	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	...		9[illegible] 4½
Spanish 4 p.c.	48½	49½	...		...
4 p.c.	74	74½	74½	74½	74¼ ⅛
Quicksilver 5 p.c.	103	105	...		...
Turkish 5 p.c. 1854	100	102	...		...
5 p.c. Priority	81	83	...		82½ 1¼
6 p.c. 1865, 6 p.c. 1862, Group 1	24½	24¾	24½	25¼	...
5 p.c. Treas. Group 2	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅜	14⅞
6 p.c. 1865, 6 p.c. 1869, 6 p.c. 1873, Group 3	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	...
5 p.c. 1865, Group 4	14⅜	15	...		...
5 p.c. (Defence)	97½	97¾	...		97½
4½ p.c. 1871	86	86½	86¼	86½	86¼ ⅛
U.S. Funded 4½ p.c.	10[illegible]	1[illegible]	...		...
4 p.c.	130	130½	131¼	131½	...
Virginia Funded	42	43	...		42
Uruguay Unit. 5 p.c.	75¼	75½	75½	75⅝	75¼ ½ 5⅜ 5 ½
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	89¼	89½	89½	89	88¾ 9¼ 8¾
Venezuela 3 p.c.	52	53	...		...

English Railway Original and "A" Stocks.—North British rose 3¼; Caledonian, 1¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, ½; Great Western, ½; North-Western, ½; Midland and South-Eastern "A," ¼ each; Great Northern "A," ¼; and Chatham Ordinary, North-Eastern, and Metropolitan District, ¼ each; but Metropolitan Consolidated fell ½, and Chatham Preference, ¼. Annexed are the latest prices: Caledonian, 114¼, ½; East London, 9½, 10½; Glasgow and South-Western, 105, 107; Great Eastern, 6[illegible], [illegible]; Great Northern, 118, 119; ditto "A," 104¼, 105¼; Great Western, 147, [illegible]; Hull and Barnsley, 30¼, 31¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 11[illegible], 1[illegible]; London and Brighton, 141, 143; ditto "A," 126¼, ½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 23[illegible], ½; ditto Preference, 101, 102¼; London and North-Western, 170¼, ½; London and South-Western, 137, [illegible]; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 121, 125; Manchester and Sheffield, 71, 72¼; ditto "A," 30¼, ½; Metropolitan Consolidated, 76¼, ½; ditto Surplus Lands, 70¼, 71; ditto District, 34¼, ½; Midland, 133¼, ½; North London, 190, 195; North-Eastern, 159¼, 160; North British, 123½, ¾ ex new stock; ditto Edinburgh and Glasgow Ordinary, 4[illegible], 49; North Staffordshire, 111½, 112½; South-Eastern, 132, 134; ditto "A," 103¼, 103¾; and Taff Vale, 21[illegible], 223.

Home Railway Debenture Stocks.—Wrexham and Mold "A" rose 1, to 10[illegible], 103, and ditto "B," 1, to 99, 101.

Guaranteed Shares and Stocks.—Metropolitan District Perpetual rose 1, to 100, 102.

Indian Railways.—Great Indian Peninsula Five per Cts. rose 1, to 167, 169, and Southern Mahratta 1, to 112, 114.

Foreign and Colonial Railways.—Grand Trunk First Preference fell ½, to 63¼, 64¼; ditto Second, ½, to 4[illegible], ½; ditto Third, ¼, to 25, ¼; ditto Ordinary, 1-16, to 10½, ¼; Mexican Ordinary, ½, to 47, ½; ditto Second Preference, ½, to 78½, ¼; New Brunswick First Mortgage, 1, to 100, 102; Buenos Ayres Great Southern Extension, 1860, ¼, to 15¼, 15½; Mines and Rio, ½, to 22¼, 23¼; Quebrada, ¼, to 4½, 5; Southern Brazilian Debentures, 1, to 111, 114; and West Flanders Preference, ½, to 12½, 13½; but Mexican First Preference rose ¼, to 119½, 120; Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Ordinary, ¼, to 14½, 15, and South Austrian, 1-16, to 9 1-16, 3-16.

Foreign Railway Obligations.—Royal Trans-African First Mortgage rose 1, to 92, 96.

American Railroads.—Milwaukee fell 1¼, to 63¼, ½; ditto Chicago and Pacific Division, 1, to 105, 107; Central Pacific, ¼, to 36¼, ½; Louisville, ¼, to 60¼, 61; New York Central, ¼, to 111, ¼; Union Pacific, ½, to 60¼, 61; and Wabash General Mortgage, ¼, to 44¼, ½; but Erie Second Mortgage rose ¼, to 103, ½; Denver Preference, ½, to 52¼, ¼; Eries, ¼, to 29½, ¼; Lake Shore, ¼, to 100¼, ½; Norfolk and Western Preferred, ¼, to 56¼, 5[illegible]; Northern Pacific Preferred, ¼, to 62½, 63; Reading, ¼, to 26¼, ½; ditto Deferred, ¼, to 10¼, 11, and New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, ¼, to 40½, ½.

Telegraphs.—Eastern Preference rose ¼, to 14¼, 15¼, and Submarine Stock, 5, to 135, 145.

Banks.—Anglo-Austrian rose ½, to 9, 10; National Provincial (£10 10s paid), ¼, to 43, 44; ditto (£12 paid), ¼, to 51, 52, and Imperial Ottoman, 1-16, to 11 5-16, 11-16.

Commercial, Industrial, &c.—Aerated Bread fell ½, to 5, ½; Aluminium "A," ¼, to 3, ½; Bell's Asbestos, ½, to 9½, 10½; Telegraph Construction, ½, to 3[illegible], 39½; Distillers, 1, to 1[illegible], 13; and Hotchkiss Debentures, 1, to 96, 97; but Guinness Ordinary rose 1, to 307, 310; Bristol Brewery Ordinary, 1, to 21½, 22½; Dortmund Brewery Ordinary, ½, to 4½, 5¼; Primitiva Nitrate, ¼, to 19½, 20; Colorado Nitrate, ½, to 8½, 9½, and Welford and Sons, ½, to 2½, ½.

Financial, Land, and Investment.—Land Mortgage of India Debentures rose 1, to 101, 103; but London and South African Exploration fell ½, to 17¼, ¼, and General and Commercial Investment Trust Preferred, ½, to 109, 112.

Gas.—Buenos Ayres (£5 paid) rose ¼, to 8¼, 9½.

Water Works.—Kent rose 1, to 270, 275; Lambeth Ten Cts., 1, to 261, 266, and New River (New), 2, to 34[illegible], 354.

Insurance.—Thames and Mersey Marine fell ¼, to 12¼, ¼.

Shipping.—Royal Mail rose 1, to 65, 68; Castle Mail Packets, ½, to 14½, 15½, and Peninsular and Oriental (£20 paid), ½, to 25, 26.

Canals and Docks.—Millwall Ordinary rose 1, to 68, 71, and Suez, ¼, to 87¼, 88¼; but London and St. Katharine Ordinary fell 1, to 43, 45.

Tramways and Omnibus.—Continental Metropolitan Ordinary fell ¼, to 2, ½, and ditto Preferred, ¼, to 4, ½; but City of Buenos Ayres rose ¼, to 11¼, 12, and London General Omnibus, 2, to 190, 195.

Mines.—Mason and Barry rose 1-16, to 10 15-16, 11 1-16; Rio Tinto, ¼, to 22¼, ½; Cape Copper, 1-16, to 4¼, 5; Griqualand West, 1-16, to 5 1-16, 3-16; Jagersfontein, ¼, to 12 9-16, 11-16; Linares, ¼, to 7¼, ½; South Wheal Frances, ½, to 2½, 2½; and West Basset, ¼, to 2½, 3, but Copiapo fell 1-16, to 5¼, ½; Kimberley Central, ¼, to 34½, ½; De Beers, ¼, to 30½, ½; Anglo-African, 1-16, to 3¼, ½; Republic, 6d, to 6s 6d, 7s 6d; Tharsis, 1-16, to 6¼, ¼; Alturas, 1s 6d, to 6s, 7s; Bonnie Dundee, 1s, to 7s, 8s; Dickens Custer, 6d, to 6s 6d, 7s 6d, and Don Pedro, 1-16, to 1¼, ½.

Annexed are quotations from the Continent, received through Reuter's Telegraph Company:

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, money, 83 45 ex. Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes, ditto, 105 7[illegible]. Three per Ct. Perpetual Rentes, account, 83 45 ex. Four and a Half per Ct. Rentes, ditto, 105 8[illegible]. [illegible] Italian, ditto, 97 7[illegible]. Crédit Foncier shares, ditto, 1,372 50. Ottoman Bank Shares, ditto, [illegible]. Suez Canal Shares, ditto, 2,211 25. Panama Canal Shares, ditto, 2[illegible]. Rio Tinto Shares, ditto, 57[illegible]. Lombardo Railway Shares, [illegible]. Egyptian Unified, ditto, 4[illegible]. Turkish Group IV., ditto, 15 [illegible]. Four per Ct. Spanish, ditto, 7[illegible]. Five per Ct. Russian, 1877, ditto, 102 50. Four per Ct. Hungarian Gold Rente, ditto, [illegible]. Three per Ct. Portuguese, 6[illegible]. Five per Ct. Greek, 1884 [illegible]. Cheques on London, 25 43.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Four per Ct. Prussian Consols, 107 [illegible]. Three and a Half per Ct. ditto ditto, 104 [illegible]. Five per Ct. Egyptian Preference, [illegible]. Four per Ct. ditto Unified, [illegible]. Five per Ct. Russian, 1871-1873, 97 [illegible]. Four per Ct. Spanish, [illegible]. Turkish Group IV., 15 [illegible]. Five per Ct. Italian Rente, 97 [illegible]. Four per Ct. Hungarian Gold Rente, 8[illegible]. Four per Ct. Austrian [illegible]. [illegible] per Ct. Mexican, 1888, 93 [illegible]. Austrian Credit Shares, 16[illegible]. Deutsche Bank Shares, 17[illegible]. Lombardo-Venetian Railway Shares, 4[illegible]. Private discount, 2[illegible]. Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 46; ditto ditto, three months, 20 2[illegible]; ditto Paris, eight days' sight, 80 45; ditto Belgium, two months, 7[illegible]; ditto Amsterdam, two months, [illegible]; ditto ditto, eight days' sight, 16[illegible]; ditto Vienna, two months, 16[illegible]; ditto St. Petersburg, three months, 2[illegible]. Russian Paper Roubles, money, 214 10; ditto, September account, 212 75.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—Four per Ct. Gold Rente, 110 70. Five per Ct. Silver ditto, 82 4[illegible]. Five per Ct. Paper ditto, 81 [illegible]. Four per Ct. Hungarian Gold Rente, 100 [illegible]. Lombardo-Venetian Railway, 1[illegible]. Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway, 22[illegible]. Anglo-Austrian Bank, 1[illegible]. Creditanstalt, 312. Exchange on London, sight, 122 15. Sovereigns, 12 18.

FURNITURE.—About 350 lots, contents of two houses, will be sold at the [illegible], Broadway, Crouch-end, N., on Saturday next, 22nd inst., commencing at two o'clock. Buyers cannot have a better opportunity. Write for a catalogue to [illegible] and [illegible], Auctioneers, Crouch-end, N.—[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—MONDAY.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—A quieter business has been passing at Mark-lane, and prices are generally easier. The sales of home-grown wheat in the leading markets of England and Wales during the past three weeks were 40,960 qrs, against 199,468 qrs last season, at an average of 37s 9d against 29s 1d per qr. Barley, 1,080 qrs, against 26,399 qrs—average 28s 11d, against 27s 2d; and oats 6,355, against 18,739 qrs, at an average of 18s 5d, against 16s per qr. English wheat was in very indifferent condition, and sales were rather difficult in consequence. Prices of new were nominally 1s to 4s below the highest recently quoted. Foreign wheat was quieter, and 1s per qr easier. The flour market was rather less firm, some concession being made to buyers. The barley trade was dull, and prices declined 3d per qr. Oats were in limited demand, at 3d reduction. Maize showed a similar decline, with a sluggish market. Beans were 1s per qr dearer. Egyptian, 31s to 32s; Smyrna, 29s to 29s; Morocco, 27s to 28s per 480lb. Peas unaltered: [illegible], 31s to 34s; green Indian, 29s 6d to 30s; Egyptian lentils, 30s to 32s per 504lb.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE.—The cattle trade has been dull and weak. Supplies have been in excess of the demand, which has been wanting in animation. The total number of beasts was 3,660, of which 970 came from abroad, including 570 from Canada. From Scotland we received 411, Ireland 300, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex 150, and Midland, Home, and Western Counties 2,260 head. There was a slow demand at less money. The best Devons and Herefords made 4s 10d to 5s, and shorthorns to 4s per 8lb. The total number of sheep was 7,710, of which 2,750 came from abroad. The demand was inactive, at drooping prices. The best Downs and half-breds went for 5s 10d to 6s per 8lb. Calves were quiet at late rates. Pigs sold at previous prices. 60 milch cows made £17 to £23 per head. Statement and comparison of the supplies and prices of stock exhibited and sold in the Metropolitan Cattle Market on Monday, Sept. 19, 1887, and on this day, Monday, Sept. 17, 1888. Per 8lb to sink the offal:

	Sept. 19, 1887.	Sept. 17, 1888.
Coarse and inferior beasts	3s 6d to 3s 6d	2s 4d to 3s 0d
Second quality ditto	3s 8d to 4s 0d	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Prime large oxen	4s 2d to 4s 6d	4s 2d to 4s 4d
Prime Scots, &c.	4s 8d to 4s 6d	4s 10d to 5s 0d
Coarse and inferior sheep	3s 4d to 4s 0d	3s 4d to 4s 0d
Second quality ditto	4s 2d to 4s 8d	4s 4d to 5s 0d
Prime coarse-woolled ditto	4s 8d to 5s 0d	5s 4d to 5s 8d
Prime Southdown ditto	5s 0d to 5s 2d	5s 10d to 6s 0d
Lambs	0s 0d to 0s 0d	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Large coarse calves	3s 6d to 4s 6d	3s 8d to 4s 6d
Prime small ditto	4s 8d to 5s 0d	4s 8d to 5s 2d
Large hogs	3s 6d to 4s 0d	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Neat small porkers	4s 2d to 4s 4d	3s 8d to 4s 0d

SUPPLIES.

Sept. 19, 1887.		Sept. 17, 1888.	
Beasts	3,870	Beasts	3,660
Sheep and Lambs	11,740	Sheep and Lambs	10,870
Calves	155	Calves	220
Pigs	[illegible]	Pigs	20

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,991 head. In the corresponding period last year we received 17,14[illegible], in 1886 13,27[illegible], in 1885 13,464, and in 1884 16,729 head. At Liverpool were received 501 beasts from Boston, 510 beasts and 1,466 sheep from Montreal, and 540 beasts from New York; at Southampton, 29 beasts from Jersey and Guernsey, and 60 beasts from [illegible]; and at Deptford 1,167 beasts from New York.

METROPOLITAN MEAT.—The beef trade this morning was very heavy. The quantity received was not large, but there was a considerable quantity left unsold on Saturday, and the demand being very limited, prices ruled lower generally, and finished up [illegible]. For mutton, veal, and pork there was a steady sale at late rates, but with a tendency to lower prices. Per 8lb by the carcase:

Inferior beef	2s 4d to 2s 8d	Veal (English)	4s 0d to 4s 8d
Middling ditto	3s 0d to 3s 4d	Veal (Dutch)	4s 0d to 4s 4d
Prime ditto	3s 10d to 4s 2d	Inferior mutton	2s 4d to 3s 4d
Scotch ditto	4s 0d to 4s 4d	Middling ditto	3s 8d to 4s 4d
American, Liverpool killed	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Prime ditto	4s 4d to 4s 8d
American killed, hind quarters	3s 10d to 4s 2d	Scotch ditto	4s 0d to 5s 0d
Ditto, fore qrs	2s 4d to 2s 8d	New Zealand do.	3s 2d to 3s 4d
		Large pork	3s 0d to 3s 4d
		Small ditto	3s 6d to 4s 4d

The quantity of meat received in London during the past week was 13,564 packages from Lyttelton, 121 Wellington, 63 Flushing, 1[illegible] Ostend, 11 Harlingen, and 2,315 packages from Sydney.

DEPTFORD FOREIGN CATTLE.—Number of animals in the market this day: Beasts, 1,036; calves, 273; sheep, 8,901; pigs, 34.

SHADWELL FISH.—Supply large. Demand brisk. Prices: Mixed prime, 10s to 25s; turbot, 10s to 4[illegible]; soles, 12s; haddocks, 2s to 3s; plaice, 25s; small ditto, 10s to 12s; cod, 2s to 3s; skate, 5s; [illegible] per trunk.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—There was a fair supply of potatoes on sale. The trade was steady, at the annexed prices: Magnum Bonums, 50s to 70s; Regents, 55s to 65s; Hebrons, [illegible]; Early Roses, 45s to 70s per ton.

HOPS.—Arrivals of hops in London last week comprised 35 bales from Hamburg, 785 Bremen, and 25 bales from Flushing.

WOOL.—About an average business is passing in English wool, and prices have been fairly maintained. Prices are considered too high to allow of any free dealings, but the market is considered sound. Current prices of English wool per lb: South Down hoggets, 9½d to 11d; half-bred ditto, 9d to 10d; wethers ditto, 9d to 1[illegible]; Kent fleeces, 9d to 10d; South Down ewes and wethers, 9d to 11d; Leicester, 9d to 10d. The imports of wool into London last week were: 217 bales from Wellington, 1,326 Lyttelton, 10 Port Chalmers, [illegible] Dunedin, [illegible] Madras, 1,315 Sydney, 407 Melbourne, 379 Adelaide, 1,702 Newcastle, 16 Shanghai, 243 Saffi, 62 Bahia, 21 Larache, 45 Lisbon, 46 Singapore, and 250 bags from Barcelona.

SEEDS.—Messrs. John Shaw and Sons report a fair, seasonable trade doing. Alsike, white, and trefoil keep exceedingly firm, but in red cloverseed the upward movement shows a pause. Grasses are steady in value. Winter tares have found buyers on enhanced terms. In seasonable rye there is no change. Canaryseed is hardening, but hempseed is unaltered. There is a good inquiry for blue peas.

METALS.—Messrs. Morrison, Kekewich, and Co. report:—Copper—Lowest, [illegible], market [illegible], £81 to £[illegible] 10s for spot G.O.B.'s, £73 12s to £79 5s, three months, G.M.B.'s, £78 5s to £79 10s, three months, £76 15s to £77. Wallaroo, £83 10s; Burra, nominal; tough, £78, best, £80, sheets, £85. Yellow metal—[illegible]. Tin—Highest, £103, lowest, £101 [illegible], market [illegible] £101 to £103 for straits, £1[illegible] to £1[illegible] Australian, £[illegible] English. Lead—£13 17s 6d to £13 17s 6d English, £13 15s to £1[illegible] 12s 6d Spanish. Spelter—£18 15s 6d to £18 17s 6d. Quicksilver, £9 first hands, £9 15s to £9 16s second hands. Antimony—£35 to £43. Iron—Scotch pigs, 42s 4d to 41s 11½d; closing, buyers, 41s 9d.—Official Report of the London Metal Exchange.—Closing prices: Copper—Lowest, £76 [illegible]. Chili bars, G.O.B.'s, cash, £80 to £80 10s; ditto, three months, £78 15s to £79 5s. The charters are telegraphed [illegible] Chili [illegible] tons. Tin—Lowest, £101 5s, highest £103, one foreign, cash, straits, £102 to £102 10s; Australian, £102 to £102 10s, three months, straits, £102 10s to £[illegible].

COAL EXCHANGE.—There was a strong demand for house coal at market to-day, and prices advanced 6d per ton. Prices: Wallsend, Hetton, 17s; ditto, East Hartlepool, 16s 3d; ditto, Lambton, 16s 6d; ditto, Hetton Lyons, 15s 6d; ditto South Hartlepool, 15s 9d; ditto, Wear, 15s 6d; Derwentwater West Hartley, 15s 6d; [illegible] West Hartley, 15s 9d; Lambert's Tanfield, 12s 3d; Percy West Hartley, 1[illegible]; Tanfield Moor, 13s. Ships at market, 31; sold, 15; contracts, gas, &c., 13; [illegible] 31; ships at sea, 5.

GLASGOW IRON.—Market strong. Fair business done, at 42s 3d to 42s 1½d, 41s 9½d cash, 41s to 41s 1d, 41s 6d month, buyers, 42s 9d cash, 41s month, sellers near. Middlesbrough done at 35s 7½d cash, buyers, 35s cash, 35s 3d month, sellers, 1½d more. Hematite done at 43s cash, 46s 6d to 46s 5d month, buyers, 46s 10½d and 46s cash, sellers, 1½d dearer.

BRADFORD WOOL.—The large failure of a spinning firm is causing quite a stagnation in wool buying. English sorts there is no change in quotations, but nothing is doing in any kind of wool. Botany top makers are selling nothing to-day, buyers waiting the opening of the London sales to-morrow. Noils rather weaker. Mohair and alpaca poor demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—Sales of the day, 8,000 bales; on speculation and for export, 1,000. American in buyers' favour. East Indian steady. Egyptian quiet, unchanged. Middling Upland, 5¾d; ditto Orleans, 5¾d; fair Pernam, 5¾d; ditto brown Egyptian, 5¾d; fair Dhollerah, 4d; good ditto, 4¼d; fair Oomra, 4¼d, [illegible], good ditto, 4 11-16d. Futures steady.

CORK CORN.—67 cwt red wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; 824 cwt black oats, 4s 7d to 4s 9d; 315 cwt white oats, 5s to 6s 3d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE.—The number of stock was larger than last Monday. Cattle, sheep, and lambs sold fairly well at last week's full prices. Beef, 5d to 7d; mutton, 6d to 8½d; lamb, 7d to 8½d per lb sinking the offal; cattle, 30s to 45s per cwt. At market, 2,853 cattle and [illegible] sheep and lambs.

CORK BUTTER.—Ordinary: Firsts, 98s; seconds, 93s; thirds, 85s; fourths, 75s. Mild-cured firsts, [illegible]; superfine, [illegible]; fine, 95s; mild, 89s. In market: 611 firkins, 164 mild.

PRODUCE MARKETS—MONDAY.

SUGAR.—Since Friday in the cane market the tone has been quiet, but steady, with a hardened [illegible] rather firmer on Saturday, as to a moderate extent being reported of German at per cent., for [illegible], plus 1 per cent., to 15s 6d, less 1 per cent., and of Nov.-Dec. at 13s, plus, to 13s 1½d, less ½ f.o.b., while the quotations to-day were 15s 10½d for Sept., 13s 9d, less 1 per cent. for Oct., and 13s 3d Nov.-Dec. f.o.b. 250 tons Madras cane jaggery have been sold at 9s 3d, 150 casks, 300 barrels refining West India at 13s to 13s 7½d, and 300 tons Ilo Ilo Manila at 9s 6d, on ship. Afloat the cargo of the Cape City, 2,122 baskets, No. 15½ Java, has been taken at 15s 6d for the United Kingdom.

		1887.	1888.
Stock of sugar, Sept. 15	Tons	64,[illegible]	5[illegible]
Deliveries of sugar, week ending Sept. 15	..	6,981	5,166
Landings of sugar, week ending Sept. 15	..	8,168	547
Stocks of sugar in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Clyde, on Sept. 15		198,479	279,213

In the refined market pieces and crystals have been in good demand at steady rates, but rather dearer for the fine kinds, while crushed goods have been without change, the latest quotations of standards being 21s 6d for Tate's No. 1 cubes, 20s for No. 2, 16s 1d for crushes, and 20s 6d for No. 1 in Liverpool crystals; 21s for Martineau's cut loaf, 20s for titlers, and 16s 6d for cubes, 20s 6d to 20s 9d for Lyle's granulated, 15s 6d for yellow cane crystallised, and 15s 1½d for No. 1 crystals, and 17s 6d for [illegible]. Foreign loaves have been slow, but some sales have been made of French at 15s for Nov., prompt, f.o.b. Dutch crushed has been quiet at previous prices, but Austrian has been firm, with sales made at 17s 1½d and 17s 3d Nov.-Dec., at 15s, f.o.b., and 1 [illegible] granulated has been quiet at 17s 3d for S.F.R., prompt, f.o.b.

COFFEE.—The spot market has been generally quiet at late rates. Futures have been firmer [illegible] bags fair channel [illegible] at [illegible], and the [illegible] Sept., 57s 6d Nov., 58s 6d Dec., 58s Jan.-Feb., and 58s [illegible] March-April.

RICE.—Firm, at late prices.

PEPPER.—Firmer, but quiet, for East India kinds.

JUTE.—The market was rather quieter on Saturday, the sales reported for arrival in London being 1,3[illegible] bales, [illegible] at £11 [illegible] 6d for R.F.D., Sept.-Oct., and £12 2s 6d for R.F.D. [illegible], with the market very firm to-day, with further business.

OILS.—Linseed has been quiet, at £19 10s for pipes landed, and £19 [illegible] hogsheads on spot, being easier. Rape easier, being quoted at £27 for brown on spot, and £29 15s for refined. Cotton dearer. Crude on spot £19 15s, refined in ordinary casks, £22 to £2[illegible] 5s, and Hull, £20 10s. Turpentine without change, at 30s for American spirits on spot, Nov.-Dec., and 31s 3d Jan.-April. Petroleum quiet, at 7½d to 7¾d for American on spot, 7d to 7¼d Sept.-Dec., 7¼d Jan.-Feb., and 6¼d to 6½d for Russian on spot.

INDIAN TEA.—Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton report, under date Sept. 17:—The sales to-day comprised 6,720 packages Indian. We have to report a continuance of the weak tone lately noticeable. Prices at the auction to-day continued in many cases to show a further fractional decline for all but a few fine liquoring parcels with strength. Auctions for the week are on a more limited scale.

AUCTION SUMMARY—THIS DAY.

A. SEARS and Son, at one, at the Mart, leasehold properties, Poplar.—J. WALKER and [illegible], at two, at the Mart, leasehold properties, Southend, Lee.—J. C. PLATT, at one, at the Mart, freehold and leasehold properties, Hampstead, Shepherd's-bush.—NORMAN, Son, and ROBERTS, at two, at the Mart, freehold and leasehold properties, Kingston, Walthamstow, Kilburn, Forest-hill.—SAXTON and HOWES, at twelve, at 224, Gray's Inn-road, lease, goodwill, &c., of ironmonger.—WARTON and Son, at one, at Park-road, Wallington, [illegible] property, furniture, &c.—MONRO and Co., at one, at 144, Queen's-gate, furniture.—FOSTER and WARD, at two, at 151, Oxford-street, furniture.—THOMAS and Sons, at seven, at 15, Leicester-square, furniture.—Mr. [illegible], at one, at 91, Brecknock-road, N.W., furniture.—TARRANT and Sons, at 15, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W., furniture.—DEBENHAM, STORR, and Sons, at twelve, at King-street, W.C., furniture, jewellery, &c.—F. A. MULLETT, BOOKER, and Co., at one, at 9, Cleveland-terrace, furniture.—ALLEN and MANSON, at one, at 11, Farm-street, W., furniture.—E. and H. SWAIN, at one, at 8, Linden-gardens, furniture.—W. S. LYON, at one, at 47, Bernard-street, W.C., furniture.—Mr. JAMESON, at 5, Devon-villas, Putney, furniture.—WHITTINGHAM and Sons, at one, at The Woodlands, Woodford, furniture.—CHADWICK and Sons, at twelve, at 15, Upper Bedford-place, furniture.—GREEN and TURNER, at one, at [illegible], furniture.—Messrs. BURGESS, at one, at 162, Albany-street, furniture.—IRVIN, Son, and HUTTON, at one, at 22, Hanover-road, Lee, furniture.—EVERARD and Co., at 28, Woodlands-road, Upper Norwood, furniture.—TOOTH and TOOTH, at twelve, at 167, Oxford-street, furniture.—NORRIS and NORRIS, at 6.30, at 788, Caledonian-road, furniture.—E. GILL, at 36, West End-lane, N.W., furniture.—Mr. HARTLEY, at two, at Sydenham Auction Mart, furniture.—SMITH, BROWN, and Co., at six, at South London Mart, [illegible]-road, furniture.—W. and F. C. BONHAM, at twelve, at 6, Wardour-street, furniture.—E. T. DAVIS, at twelve, at [illegible] and [illegible] Keys-mews, Marylebone, carriages, &c.—Mr. RYMILL, at Barbican Repository, horses.—H. WARD, at twelve, at Edgware-road Repository, horses.—BAKER and Sons, at twelve, at Anglo-Danish Exhibition, S.W., fittings, &c.—Mr. SCAMELL, at one, at 277, Hackney-road, E., ironmongery.—BRADSHAW BROWN, at twelve, at East India Dock Entrance Quay, cargoes, [illegible].—DAVIS and Co., at twelve, at 4, Market-terrace, Wood-green, stock of jewellery.—Mr. MITCHELL, at twelve, at 253, Leytonstone-road, stock, plant, machinery, &c.—S. BUTTS, at one, at 105, Wick-road, Hackney, builder's stock.—J. C. STEVENS, at 12.30, at 38, King-street, W.C., poultry and pigeons.—PROTHEROE and MORRIS, at Bush Ash-lane Nurseries, Lee, plants.—[illegible] and Co., at seven, at Peckham and Surrey Auction Room, Rye-lane, furniture.

LAW NOTICES—THIS DAY.

BANKRUPTCY. DEPARTMENT of the CHIEF OFFICIAL RECEIVER. Meetings of Creditors.—At the BANKRUPTCY BUILDINGS, Portugal-street: First meeting: C. A. Jacobs, at 11.—At 33, CAREY-STREET: First meeting: W. H. F. Williams, at 11; J. T. Harris, at 11; T. Whitwell, at 12; W. Hutchison, at 12. Adjourned first meeting: R. Wilson, at 11.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

	Miles open. 1888.	1887.	Receipts. 1888.	1887.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast, Sept. 15	457	453	£53,536	£46,492
Nizam's State, July 1 to Aug. 18	510	208	20,229	17,086
Ottoman, Sept. 1	175¼	175¼	4,875	4,560
Oude and Rohilkund, June 23	688	688	14,86[illegible]	9,61[illegible]
Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramow, June 23	105	85	475	420
San Paulo Brazilian, Aug. 12 (2 weeks)	86¼	86¼	Rs[illegible]	Rs[illegible]
South Eastern, Sept. 15	418	406	£46,715	£45,751

THE NAVY.—The Lords of the Admiralty have conferred the Naval Pension of £50 a year for Navigating Officers on Staff-Commander Francis W. Bateman, void by the death of Commander William Hemsley. At the Admiralty, yesterday, the following appointments were announced: Lieutenant—Thomas Erskine Cochrane, for Coastguard duty at Clifden (to date 17th inst.). Staff Engineer—George Stovell Newton, to the Indus, additional (to date 17th inst.). Engineer—Edward Lewis Henry Denison, to the Pembroke, additional (to date 17th inst.). Boatswain—Henry Kulick Hoskins, to the Tyne (to date 7th inst.).

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Harness' Electropathic Belt and Treatment. Sufferers from nervous exhaustion, brain fag, sleeplessness, rheumatic affections, liver and kidney diseases, indigestion, ailments, &c., should write for pamphlet and copies of testimonials (post free). Consultation free, personally or by letter.—Address Mr. C. B. Harness, Consulting Medical Electrician, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place).—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

FURNISH ON NORMAN AND STACEY'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM.—This simple economical system (admitted to be the most satisfactory), 1, 2, or 3 years' credit, with option of purchase at any time. Selections from genuine wholesale manufacturers, who deliver goods free. Deposit not necessary. Personal applications solicited. Offices, 79, Queen Victoria-st., E.C., 121, Pall-mall, S.W.—(ADVT.)

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—For advice how to open remuneratively from any amount, however small or large, tobacconists commencing business should write for illustrated catalogue, post free, to Lesser Friedlander, Tobacconists' Complete Furnisher (Wholesale), 1, Houndsditch, London. (Oldest, best, and cheapest house in the world. Estimates free.)—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

THE BUCK'S-ROW TRAGEDY.

Yesterday, at the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel-road, Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner for the North-Eastern District of Middlesex, resumed his inquiry relative to the death of Mary Ann Nicholls, the victim of the Buck's-row tragedy, on Friday morning, Aug. 31.

Dr. Llewellyn, recalled, said he had re-examined the body and there was no part of the viscera missing.

Emma Green, who lives in the cottage next to the scene of the murder in Buck's-row, stated that she had heard no unusual sound during the night.

By the Jury: Rough people often passed through the street, but she knew of no disorderly house in Buck's-row, all the houses being occupied by hardworking folk.

Thomas Ede, a signalman in the employ of the East London Railway Company, said he saw a man with a knife on the morning of the 8th.

The coroner was of opinion that this incident could have no reference to the present inquiry, as the 8th was the day of the Hanbury-street murder. He would, however, accept the evidence.

Witness then said: On Saturday, the 8th inst., at noon, I was coming down the Cambridge-heath-road, and when near the Forester's Arms I saw a man on the other side of the street. His peculiar appearance made me take notice of him. He seemed to have a wooden arm. I watched him until level with the Forester's Arms, and then he put his hand to his trouser's pocket, and I saw about four inches of a knife. I followed him, but he quickened his pace, and I lost sight of him.

Inspector Helson, in reply to the coroner, stated that the man had not been found.

Witness described the man as 5ft 8in high, about thirty-five years of age, with a dark moustache and whiskers. He wore a double-peaked cap, a short dark brown jacket, and a pair of clean white overalls over dark trousers. The man walked as though he had a stiff knee, and he had a fearful look about the eyes. He seemed to be a mechanic.

By the Jury: He was not a muscular man.

Walter Purkess, manager, residing at Essex Wharf, deposed that his house fronted Buck's-row, opposite the gates where deceased was discovered. He slept in the front room on the second floor and had heard no sound, neither had his wife.

Alfred Malshaw, a night watchman in Winthorpe-street, had also heard no cries or noise. He admitted that he sometimes dozed.

The Coroner: I suppose your watching is not up to much?

The Witness: I don't know. It is thirteen long hours for 3s and find your own coke. (Laughter.)

By the Jury: In a straight line I was about thirty yards from the spot where the deceased was found.

Police-constable John Thail stated that the nearest point on his beat to Buck's-row was Brady-street. He passed the end every thirty minutes on the Thursday night, and nothing attracted his attention until 3.45 a.m., when he was signalled by the flash of the lantern of another constable (Neale). He went to him, and found Neale standing by the body of the deceased, and witness was despatched for a doctor. About ten minutes after he had fetched the surgeon he saw two workmen standing with Neale. He did not know who they were. The body was taken to the mortuary, and witness remained on the spot. Witness searched Essex Wharf, the Great Eastern Railway arches, the East London Railway line, and the District Railway as far as Thames-street, and detected no marks of blood or anything of a suspicious character.

By the Jury: When I went to the horse-slaughterer's for my cape I did not say that I was going to fetch a doctor, as a murder had been committed. Another constable had taken my cape there.

By the Coroner: There were one or two working men going down Brady-street shortly before I was called by Neale.

Robert Baul, 30, Forster-street, Whitechapel, carman, said as he was going to work at Cobbett's-court, Spitalfields, he saw in Buck's-row a man standing in the middle of the road. As witness drew closer he walked towards the pavement, and he (Baul) stepped in the roadway to pass him. The man touched witness on the shoulder and asked him to look at the woman, who was lying across the gateway. He felt her hands and face, and they were cold. The clothes were disarranged, and he helped to pull them down. Before he did so he detected a slight movement as of breathing, but very faint. The man walked with him to Montague-street, and there they saw a policeman. Not more than four minutes had elapsed from the time he first saw the woman. Before he reached Buck's-row he had seen no one running away.

Robert Mann, the keeper of the mortuary, said the police came to the workhouse, of which he was an inmate. He went, in consequence, to the mortuary at five a.m. He saw the body placed there, and then locked the place up and kept the keys. After breakfast witness and Hatfield, another inmate of the workhouse, undressed the woman.

The police were not present?—No; there was no one present. Inspector Helson was not there.

Had you been told not to touch it?—No.

Did you see Inspector Helson?—I can't say.

Was he present?—I can't say.

I suppose you do not recollect whether the clothes were torn?—They were not torn or cut.

You cannot describe where the blood was?—No, sir; I cannot.

How did you get the clothes off?—Hatfield had to cut them down the front.

A Juryman: Was the body undressed in the mortuary or in the yard?—In the mortuary.

The Coroner: It appears the mortuary-keeper is subject to fits, and neither his memory nor statements are reliable.

James Hatfield, an inmate of the Whitechapel Workhouse, said he accompanied Mann, the last witness, to the mortuary, and undressed the deceased. Inspector Helson was not there.

Who was there?—Only me and my mate.

What did you take off first?—An ulster, which I put aside on the ground. We then took the jacket off, and put it in the same place. The outside dress was loose, and we did not cut it. The bands of the petticoats were cut, and I then tore them down with my hand. I tore the chemise down the front. There were no stays.

Who gave you instructions to do all this?—No one gave us any. We did it to have the body ready for the doctor.

Who told you a doctor was coming?—I heard someone speak about it.

Was any one present whilst you were undressing the body?—Not as I was aware of.

Having finished, did you make the post-mortem examination?—No, the police came.

Oh, it was not necessary for you to go on with it! The police came?—Yes, they examined the petticoats, and found the words "Lambeth Workhouse" on the bands.

It was cut out?—I cut it out.

Who told you to do it?—Inspector Helson.

Is that the first time you saw Inspector Helson on that morning?—Yes; I arrived at about half-past six.

Would you be surprised to find that there were stays?—No.

A juryman: Did not you try the stays on in the afternoon to show me how short they were?—I forget it.

The Coroner: He admits that his memory is bad.

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: We cannot do more. (To the police): There was a man who passed down Buck's-row when the doctor was examining the body. Have you heard anything of him?

Inspector Abberline: We have not been able to find him.

Inspector Spratley, J Division, stated he had made inquiries in Buck's-row, but not at all of the houses.

The Coroner: Then that will have to be done.

Witness added that he made inquiries at Green's, the wharf, Snider's factory, and also at the Great Eastern wharf, and no one had heard anything unusual on the morning of the murder. He had not called at any of the houses in Buck's-row, excepting at Mrs. Green's. He had seen the Board School keeper.

The Coroner: Is there not a gateman at the G.E. Railway? I thought we should have had him here.

Witness: I saw him that morning, but he said he had heard nothing.

The witness added that when at the mortuary he had given instructions that the body was not to be touched.

The Coroner: Is there any other evidence?

Inspector Helson: No, not at present.

The Foreman thought that, had a reward been offered by the Government after the murder in George-yard, very probably the two later murders would not have been perpetrated. It mattered little into whose hands the money went so long as they could find out the monster in their midst, who was terrorising everybody and making people ill. There were four horrible murders remaining undiscovered.

The Coroner considered that the first one was the worst, and it had attracted the least attention.

The Foreman intimated that he would be willing to give £25 himself, and he hoped that the Government would offer a reward. These poor people had souls like anybody else.

The Coroner understood that no rewards were now offered in any case. It mattered not whether the victims were rich or poor. There was no surety that a rich person would not be the next.

The Foreman: If that should be, then there will be a large reward.

Inspector Helson, in reply to the coroner, said rewards had been discontinued for years.

The inquiry was then adjourned until Saturday.

At Woolwich Police-court, yesterday, a labourer, named Edward Quinn, aged thirty-five, was placed in the dock, before Mr. Fenwick, charged nominally with being drunk at the police-station.—His face and hands were much bruised, and he was considerably blood-stained.—The magistrate was about to dispose of the case briefly, when the prisoner remarked that he had a complaint to make. He said: On Saturday I was at a bar down by the Arsenal, at Woolwich, having a drink. I had stumbled over something in the street, just before, and had cut my face and knuckles, as you see, and I had bled a good lot. While at the bar a big, tall man came in and stood beside me and looked at me. He got me in tow, and gave me some beer and tobacco, and then he said, "I mean to charge you with the Whitechapel murders." I thought it was a joke, and laughed, but he said he was serious, and pointed to the blood about me. I said, "Nonsense! Is that all the clue you have got?" He then dropped the subject, and took me for a walk until we got to the police-station, where he charged me with the Whitechapel murders.—Mr. Fenwick: Were you not drunk?—Quinn: Certainly not, sir.—Mr. Fenwick: You will be remanded until to-morrow.—Quinn: This is rather rough. I am dragged a mile to the station and locked up, and I am to wait another day with all this suspicion of murder hanging over my head.—Mr. Fenwick: I will take your own bail in £5 for your reappearance.—Quinn: I object to the whole thing. Me murder a woman! I couldn't murder a cat. (Laughter.)—The prisoner was then released on his recognisances.

THROAT IRRITATION AND COUGH.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing.—Only in boxes 7½d., and tins 1s. 1½d., labelled "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists." Dr. [illegible] Moore, in his work on "Nose and Throat Diseases," says: "The glycerine Jujubes prepared by James Epps and Co. are of undoubted service as a curative or palliative agent;" and Dr. Gordon Holmes, Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary, writes: "After an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit in almost all forms of throat disease."—[ADVT.]

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CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—SEPT. 17.

(Before the RECORDER.)

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—*Charles Deacon*, journalist; *Josiah Henney*, gilder; and *T. Harris*, agent, were charged with conspiring together to defraud William Ellis of a clock and other articles.—Mr. Mathews prosecuted. The prisoners Deacon and Harris were represented by Mr. Fulton and Mr. Gill, Henney being defended by Mr. Hutton.—After a somewhat prolonged trial, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoners Deacon and Harris, and acquitted Henney.—The Recorder passed sentence on Deacon and Harris of eighteen months' imprisonment.

ACQUITTAL.—*Gustave Sieves*, artist, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.—Mr. Gill prosecuted; and Mr. Fulton appeared for the defendant.—The proceedings arose out of evidence given during a trial in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on June 5.—The accused was acquitted.

MRS. GORDON BAILLIE.—Mr. Mead applied, on behalf of the prosecution, for permission to add further counts to the indictments against Mrs. Gordon Baillie. He also applied for counts of fraud and conspiracy against the defendants Frost and Gignier.—Mr. Besley, counsel for the defendants, said he thought it would be better if, instead of fresh counts being added to the indictments, the charges already preferred against the prisoners were made part of the same indictment. Mr. Besley added that the defendants had already suffered three months' imprisonment, and they were anxious that the case should be soon disposed of.—Mr. Mead having acquiesced in the suggestion of Mr. Besley, the Recorder granted the application.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLEBONE.—A GENTLEMAN CHARGED WITH VITRIOL THROWING.—*William Martin*, 46, of no occupation, of Holloway-road, who was dressed in a grey tunic-shaped coat, was charged with unlawfully and wilfully throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid, viz., sulphuric acid, with intent to cause bodily harm to Winifred Brown, a governess, of Anson-road, Tufnell Park, also with damaging her black silk dress to the amount of £3 3s.—Mr. Geoghegan, barrister, defended the prisoner.—The prosecutrix said she left home to go to church on Sunday morning about a quarter to eleven o'clock, and while passing along Torriano-avenue she saw the prisoner in front of her. No one else was near. She noticed the prisoner because of the peculiar manner in which he was dressed. She passed him on his right side as he was leisurely walking along. Almost immediately after she passed him she felt something at her back as though something warm had been blown at her. She thought the man must have spat on her dress, but, not being certain, she put her left hand to her back to ascertain what it was. When she withdrew her hand she found the back of her glove covered with a reddish-coloured sticky substance, which she could not understand. In attempting to wipe her left hand she found her glove was in holes, having been burnt through, and that her hand was also burnt. The prisoner had by that time turned round, crossed the road, and was going in the opposite direction. She followed him into Leighton-road, where she saw a policeman, and she ordered him to arrest the prisoner and explained what he had done.—Mr. Geoghegan: I shall not dispute the throwing of the acid; it is the motive which I shall have to contest.—Cross-examined, the prosecutrix said the prisoner was an entire stranger to her, and she was unable to assign a motive for his throwing the stuff on to her. She did not see him look round as he was walking away. She was unable to say what the prisoner said to the policeman, but she knew he protested.—Did he not say it was an accident?—No.—Did he not say it was a mistake that he had been arrested?—Yes, he did.—Police-constable 179 Y said the prosecutrix stopped him and said she wished to charge the prisoner. Witness pursued the prisoner, who was walking away as fast as he could. He told the prisoner he should arrest him for throwing vitriol over the lady. The prisoner said, "It must be a mistake. How dare you put hands on me. I am a respectable man." At the police-station the prisoner produced a small empty bottle, and said, "Here is the bottle. I did it." Witness searched the prisoner, and in his trousers pocket he found a similar bottle containing a liquid.—Cross-examined: He did not notice marks of acid on the prisoner's thumb and finger or waistcoat. He had the same clothes on then as now. He did not ask the prisoner how he became possessed of the bottles. The prisoner said he did not intend to do the lady any harm. He did not say it was an accident.—Dr. Downs, divisional surgeon, said he examined the lady at the police-station. The back of her glove was burnt into holes, and her knuckles were marked, and he treated them medically. The back of her dress (which was produced) was also completely destroyed. There were also twenty or thirty acid holes in the skirt of her dress. The contents of the bottle found in the prisoner's pocket was sulphuric acid.—At the request of Mr. Geoghegan, Dr. Downs examined the prisoner's waistcoat pocket, and gave it as his opinion that it had been burnt with acid. He saw no marks on the prisoner's fingers.—Charles Miller, detective-inspector Y Division, who had searched the residence of the accused, found a large bottle of sulphuric acid in a shed in the rear of the premises, with a quantity of photographic material and apparatus, which the prisoner afterwards said he could have told him was where he found it.—In reply to the magistrate the inspector said he had made inquiries and found that the prisoner had been lodging in the Holloway-road for the past two or three years. The inspector added that since Christmas last there had been quite 100 cases of this sort reported to the police in that particular neighbourhood, and special constables had had to be posted in that district. None of the persons complaining had identified the prisoner.—Mr. Cooke ordered a remand, and offered, on the application of counsel, to admit prisoner to bail in two sureties of £40 each.

CLERKENWELL.—THE "DEMONSTRATION" ON THE GREEN.—*David Fitzpatrick*, aged 47, tailor, of 175, St. Alban's-buildings, Gray's Inn-road, was charged on remand, before Mr. Bros, with having, on the 8th inst., at Clerkenwell-green, used language obscene and calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.—Mr. Poland appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ricketts for the defence.—Mr. Ricketts said his client, while not admitting that he had said all the police made him say, did not deny that he had, in the heat of the moment, used language which he afterwards regretted. He wished to apologise and express his regret, and he would promise that nothing of the kind should occur again.—Mr. Bros expressed his surprise that an elderly man of respectable appearance should have been guilty of using language so gross. He fined Fitzpatrick 20s, and ordered him to find a surety in £20, and he himself bound over to keep the peace for six months. Bail was at once tendered and accepted.

DALSTON.—CAPTURE OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—*Charles Sims*, a shoemaker, with no fixed abode, and *John William Jackson*, described as a comedian, a so refusing his address, were charged before Mr. Horace Smith, with being suspected persons, loitering, and having housebreaking implements in their possession.—Police-constable 28 J, deposed that at 9.30 on Saturday night he was on duty at Queen's-road, Dalston, and saw the two men loitering. Sims came from the gateway of 234, and went into Lavender-grove, close by. Seeing themselves watched prisoners ran off, and were pursued and arrested. Jackson, on being caught, threw away ten skeleton keys, a pawnticket, and a knife, besides a short piece of candle. When Sims was searched at the station, eight more skeleton keys were found and a burglar's jemmy was found secreted inside his underclothing.—Detective Knott, J Division, gave corroborative evidence, adding that when he took the jemmy from Sims the latter exclaimed: "There you are; it is all up now. I have you" (meaning the other prisoner), "to thank for this."—The prisoners were remanded.

WORSHIP-STREET.—BURGLARY GANG.—*Thomas Cox*, 16, described as a bootmaker, a tall youth of slight build, was charged on a warrant with maliciously wounding John Murphy, Police-constable 173, in the execution of his duty.—The constable, whose head was bandaged, said that, on the 6th inst., he, with Police-constable 143 J, was in Virginia-road, Bethnal-green, when he saw a notorious burglar, then wanted for housebreaking, enter the Feathers public-house. The officers entered for the purpose of effecting an arrest. The burglar called out, "Don't let them take me," and Cox, disappearing, called some men from the tap-room of the house. They, armed with pewter pots and sticks, rushed into the compartment where the officers were, and a fight took place to effect the rescue of the man. Whilst it was proceeding the officer Murphy, struggling to retain his prisoner received a blow on the head, which laid him on the floor insensible. It was given from over the partition, and Police-constable Gooden, 143 J (the other officer) deposed that he saw the prisoner Cox strike the blow, the weapon being a piece of iron about two feet long. The constable 143 J found it impossible to secure the arrested man single-handed against about a dozen fighting for him, and the man escaped, and had not since been apprehended.—Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., said that the limit of punishment he was able to impose was too slight for such an assault, and he should probably send the prisoner for trial. With that view he remanded him till Friday next.

WANDSWORTH.—A BRUTAL FELLOW.—*John Holloway*, who described himself as a fishmonger, was charged with committing a violent assault upon Louisa Shane, an unfortunate, living at 62, Grant-road, Battersea.—The complainant, a well-dressed woman, said she had kept the prisoner for more than three years. She returned home on Saturday night a little before twelve o'clock and the prisoner asked her if she had any tobacco for him. She said she had not, whereupon he cruelly struck her in the face and on the head with his fist, blackening her eye. On the following morning he dragged her out of bed by the hair of her head, and threw a quantity of dirty water over her. He also struck her several violent blows with a ginger-beer bottle, threw a steel fender at her, cut her hand with a knife, and afterwards turned her out of the house in her chemise.—Mr. Plowden: Did the fender strike you?—Witness: No, sir; but it struck the wall. He had assaulted me before, but I always forgave him.—Mr. Plowden: Was he in drink?—Witness: No. If he drank I could excuse him.—Mr. Plowden: Did you provoke him in any way?—Witness: No. He struck me because he can't have the run of my pocket.—The prisoner accused the witness of returning home the worse for drink, but this she denied.—Mr. Plowden said the prisoner had been guilty of a cruel and cowardly assault. He had evidently looked upon the complainant as if she were a dog, and having taken the money which she had earned by her disgraceful calling, he treated her in a brutal manner. Women must be protected from men like the prisoner, whom he ordered to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour, and to enter into recognisances to keep the peace for a further term of six months.

WEST HAM.—EAST-END OUTRAGE.—Two coloured men, named *Saler Aroone*, 35, and *Jack Andrews*, 32, firemen, of the s.s. Nepaul, were charged on remand with being concerned together in feloniously cutting and wounding Michael Howard, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, on Sept. 2.—Prosecutor, who has been in the London Hospital for a fortnight, now attended for the first time, and said at about midnight on Saturday night, Sept. 1, he stopped at a coffee-stall in the Victoria Dock-road. As he was going away he saw the prisoners at the corner of John-street, and in passing them he felt a severe blow on the right side of the face. At the same moment he was stabbed on the left shoulder. He shouted out "I am stabbed," and turning round he saw the two prisoners, who each had a knife. They murmured something and ran off.—Mr. Smythe, one of the surgeons at the London Hospital, said that the wound was a jagged one, two and a half inches deep, one end being superficial, as if cut, as the knife came out of the flesh.—The prisoners were now committed for trial.

VACATION SITTINGS.—Mr. Justice Butt will be in attendance at Queen's Bench Judges' Chambers this morning as Vacation Judge, when his lordship will hear applications and summonses arising in the Queen's Bench Division. The learned judge will sit in open Court to-morrow morning at eleven, in Chancery Court 2, to dispose of Chancery vacation business.

"AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER."—Ladies will find "Beetham's Glycerine and Cucumber" delightfully cooling and refreshing if applied to the face and hands after being out in the hot sun, playing lawn tennis, yachting, &c. It preserves the complexion from becoming red or sunburnt, removes all heat and irritation, and keeps the skin soft and white during the hottest weather.—Bottles 1s., 2s. 6d., of all Chemists. Free for 3d. extra, by the sole makers, M. Beetham and Son, Chemists, Cheltenham.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

ANTICIPATIONS OF LEICESTER.

The heavy settlement over Doncaster did not stand in the way of some important business over future events. For the first time the Lancashire Handicap, to be decided at Manchester on Saturday, was introduced, and the long odds on offer against Friar's Balsam was suggestive that he had been tried and found wanting. A couple of three-year-olds, Seabreeze and Ayrshire, settled down first and second favourites, the next in demand being Galore and Gay Hampton, of whom the latter can claim to have run well last week in the Champagne Stakes. As regards the Cesarewitch, Kenilworth always held the call from Trayles and Acme, and the opposition to Ténébreuse had in some degree abated, although I should be sorry at present to give her the least recommendation. Danbydale took second place to Minting for the Cambridgeshire, and this brother to Kilwarlin is very likely to distinguish himself before the close of the season. The week's racing will commence to-morrow at Leicester, and NUNWICK may win the Gopsall Plate, ENGADDI the Village Nursery, ISLEWORTH the Bradford Plate, GOLDSMITH the Rancliffe Selling Plate, THE COBBLER the September Plate, MAINBEAM the Welbeck Selling Plate, and MESSINA the Creswell Nursery Handicap.

Monday Night. HOTSPUR.

LONDON BETTING—MONDAY.

The clubs were well attended to-day, and it was late in the afternoon before any wagering of importance took place upon the future. The Lancashire Plate was introduced, and a bet of 600 to 200 landed Seabreeze favourite, 4 to 1 being offered against Ayrshire, who was backed coupled with his stable companion Melanion at 600 to 200. Galore and Gay Hampton were supported at 7 to 1 each, and £150 was invested on the pair coupled at 3 to 1. Antibes was backed at 100 to 7, and 20 to 1 was offered against Friar's Balsam. The Cesarewitch saw little change, Kenilworth holding his own as favourite at 7 to 1, while 100 to 12 each was taken about Acme and Trayles. Decision stood at 100 to 7, and Polydor was friendless at 15 to 1. A lot of money went on Ténébreuse, Latania, and Matin Bell, at 20 to 1, and Oliver Twist and Ruddigore were supported at 25 to 1. For the Cambridgeshire 750 to 100 was booked to Minting, and Gallinule and Danbydale found favour at 100 to 6, while Theodore figured at 25 to 1. Prices:

LANCASHIRE PLATE.

3 to 1 agst Seabreeze (t & o)	7 to 1 agst Gay Hampton (t)
4 to 1 — Ayrshire (t & o)	100 to 7 — Antibes
7 to 1 — Galore (t)	20 to 1 — Friar's Balsam (o)

600 to 200 agst Ayrshire and Melanion coupled (t)
3 to 1 agst Galore and Gay Hampton coupled (t to £150)

CESAREWITCH.

7 to 1 agst Kenilworth (t & off)	20 to 1 agst Matin Bell (t)
100 to 12 — Acme (t and off)	20 to 1 — Le Caissier (t and off)
100 to 12 — Trayles (t and off)	25 to 1 — Oliver Twist (t)
100 to 7 — Decision (t & off)	25 to 1 — Ruddigore (t)
15 to 1 — Polydor (t & off)	33 to 1 — Rêve d'Or (t)
20 to 1 — Ténébreuse (t)	33 to 1 — Cotillon (t)
20 to 1 — Latania (t)	33 to 1 — Rhythm (t)
20 to 1 — Boston Park (t and off)	50 to 1 — Dan Dancer (t)
	50 to 1 — Fealty (t and off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

15 to 2 agst Minting (t & off)	33 to 1 agst Attila (t)
100 to 8 — Danbydale (t)	40 to 1 — [illegible] (t)
100 to 6 — Gallinule (t & off)	40 to 1 — Lady Muncaster (t)
20 to 1 — Fi[illegible] (t & off)	40 to 1 — Le Caissier (t)
25 to 1 — Theodore (t)	50 to 1 — Scandal (t)
25 to 1 — Bismarck (t)	

TATTERSALL'S BETTING—MONDAY.

Some wagering took place westward to-day on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, but little change occurred as compared with the City prices. For the former 15 to 2 was taken about Kenilworth, and 1600 to 200 about Acme, but Decision and Ténébreuse were on the down line. A century went on Minting for the short race at 15 to 2, and 100 to 6 was booked to Danbydale. Bismarck was supported at 1000 to 50, and Enterprise and Sheen were each introduced at 33 to 1. Prices:

CESAREWITCH.

15 to 2 agst Kenilworth (t & o)	25 to 1 agst Ténébreuse (t & o)
8 to 1 — Acme (t and off)	33 to 1 — Riversdale (t & o)
100 to 8 — Decision (t)	50 to 1 — [illegible] (t)
20 to 1 — Matin Bell (t)	50 to 1 — Phil (t and off)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

15 to 2 agst Minting (t)	33 to 1 agst Thunderstorm (t)
100 to 6 — Danbydale (t)	33 to 1 — Enterprise (t)
20 to 1 — Bismarck (t)	33 to 1 — Sheen (t)
25 to 1 — Theodore (t)	40 to 1 — Polydore (t)
33 to 1 — Veracity (t)	

LEICESTER AUTUMN MEETING.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—TUESDAY.

[The letter "a" is prefixed to horses which have arrived.]

2.0.—The GOPSALL PLATE (welter handicap) of 105 sovs; winners of any race 5lb, of two or one of 200 sovs 10lb extra. 1¼ mile.

	yrs st lb		yrs st lb		yrs st lb
Guy Mannering	4 11 0	Red Palmer	4 9 7	aHardelot	3 8 10
aNunwick	3 13 3	aThe Vicar	3 9 5	But a Broom	5 8 7
aZest	3 10 1	Look Again	3 9 3		
		How Church	5 8 [illegible]		

2.30.—The VILLAGE NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 300 sovs, for two-yr-olds; winner to be sold for 50 sovs. 6 furlongs.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Parody	8 12	Engaddi	8 0	Sweetbearer	7 8
Tally-ho	8 10	a[illegible]	7 12	aJubilation	7 8
Isser	8 10	Poix Marden	7 9	Rebus	7 8
Extortion	8 6	Lady Mine	7 9	aMiss Maude	7 7
P and O	8 6	aJudith	7 9	aChars	7 6
Domino	8 4	aReform	7 9	a[illegible]	7 3
Eltair	8 3	South Bank	7 9	Velours	7 1
aBlood Royal	8 1	Gaillarde	7 8	Medoc	6 12
Sanbenito	8 [illegible]				

2.45.—The BRADFORD PLATE of 600 sovs, for two-yr-olds; colts, 9st; fillies and geldings, 8st 11lb; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes; winners selling races excepted) of any stake value 300 sovs 5lb, twice 300 sovs or once of 500 9lb extra; maidens allowed 5lb. 5 furlongs.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Italica	9 6	Freemason	9 0	Mountaineer	8 9
aAlesworth	9 6	Waterproof	9 0	M[illegible]	8 9
Arquebus	9 0	Pioneer	8 9	John o'Gaunt	8 9
aCherest	9 0	Helvellyn	8 9	Hunt the Slipper	8 6
Baber	9 0	Lovelock	8 9	Peg Steadie	8 6
City Unca		aSatanicy	8 9	Bonnie Garry	8 6
Flagonman	9 0	Cobweb	8 9	Kinsora	8 6
aPadua	8 11	Hengrave	8 9		

3.15.—The RANCLIFFE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs; two-yr-olds, 8st 11lb, three, 10st (?), four and upwards, 10st 10lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, and maidens 4lb in addition; winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if for 50 allowed 7lb. About 5 furlongs.

	Yrs		Yrs		Yrs
aDoreme (£50)	2	aColumbine (£50)	3	aF. by Fernandez, dam by Nunnykirk—Granada (£50)	2
aAtheroo (£50)	4	aNeedles (£50)	3		
aNellie (£50)	2	aFinancier (£50)	4		
aGoldsmith (£50)	2	aBlarine (£50)	3	aMainbeam (£50)	3
aMiladi (£50)	2				

3.50.—The SEPTEMBER PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs, by subscription of 15 guineas each; winners of any race (selling races of less value than 200 sovs excepted), 5lb; of two or one of 500, 10lb, two of 500 or once of 800 sovs, 14lb extra; second to receive 25 sovs out of the Plate. 5 furlongs (straight).

	yrs st lb		yrs st lb		yrs st lb
aThe Cobbler	4 9 4	Goldseeker		aDartmouth	6 6 12
Clan [illegible]		(24lb ex)	3 7 6	Hermia	3 6 10
aForbidden Fruit	5 7 11	a[illegible]	4 7 0	aTitterstone	5 6 7

4.15.—The WELBECK SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs; two-yr-olds to carry 8st, three, 10st 2lb, four and upwards, 10st 12lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, if maidens 5lb in addition; winner to be sold for 100 sovs, if for 50 allowed 7lb. About a mile, on the Round Course.

	Yrs		Yrs		Yrs
aMiss Emily (£50)	2	aBlood Royal (£50)	2	aRobert Bruce (£50)	3
aMainbeam (£50)	3				

4.45.—The CRESSWELL NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 10[illegible] sovs, for two-yr-olds; winner of any race 5lb, of two or one of 200 sovs 9lb, or any race value 500 sovs 14lb extra. 1 mile.

	st lb		st lb		st lb
Parody	8 12	Gloucestershire	6 6	aMotto	8 0
Tally-ho	8 10	The Alpar	6 3	aSpider	7 10
aMessina	8 3	Lady Marian	6 2	Swordbearer	7 7
P and O	8 1				

ARRIVALS.

Bastilus	Financier	Master Mason	Padua
Blood Royal	Forbidden Fruit	Messina	Pelham
Chars	Goldsmith	Miladi	Pillery
Cherest	Granada filly	Miss Emily	Reform
Chinese	Greenwithorpe	Miss Maude	Robert Bruce
Cobbler	Hardelot	Motto	Spider
Columbine	Isleworth	Needles	Stanley
Dartmouth	Jubilation	Nellie	Titterstone
Doreme	Judith	Novalis	Vicar, The
Festival	Mainbeam	Nunwick	Zest

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS FOR WHICH THE WEIGHTS HAVE APPEARED.—Doomina [illegible], Greenvale, Wenlock Edge, Grandison, and Zante.

MANCHESTER AUTUMN ENGAGEMENTS.—Lowdown and Swansdown.

MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE PLATE, AND NEWMARKET OCTOBER HANDICAP.—Santa Rosalia.

LANCASHIRE PLATE.—Albertus and Constellation.

MANCHESTER STANDISH WELTER.—The Penman.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS AT MANCHESTER FOR WHICH THE WEIGHTS HAVE APPEARED.—Egremont, Blackrod, and Goldsmith.

All Lord [illegible]'s horses out of Leicester and Manchester engagements, except Hermia at Leicester.

All the Duke of Hamilton's horses out of Ayr and Manchester engagements, except Nina in Lancashire Plate.

CRICKET.

HASTINGS CRICKET WEEK.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIANS.

For the second time this year the Australians have visited Hastings. Though not such brilliant weather as last week, to-day was fairly fine, and the match drew together a large concourse of spectators, whose number was said to be greater than at any previous match on this ground. The Australians, who went in first, are confronted by a strong team. A start was made at ten minutes past twelve, M'Donnell (the Australians' captain) and Bannerman opening the batting, to the bowling of Lohmann and Beaumont. The partnership existed for twenty-five minutes, the first to return to the pavilion being Bannerman, who was caught at cover slip by Read. (One for 38.) Smith relieved Beaumont at 55, and 22 runs later the Colonial captain, who had contributed 45, was caught at long off. Trott made a good stand, and was joined by Lyons, Bonnor meanwhile being bowled after adding 5. The hundred was put up at 1.20, when Grace relieved Smith, whilst Beaumont, who had given way to Lohmann, also resumed bowling. At luncheon the score stood at 151, and when play was resumed Read and Lohmann shared the bowling, Trott being bowled by the latter soon after, the fourth wicket falling for 169. Trott's figures included seven 4's, two 3's, and three 2's. Turner added a single, when he was caught by Lohmann, who dropped on his knees after securing the ball. Jarvis joined Lyons, and the pair exhibited excellent cricket, both making brilliant strokes. Ultimately Lyons, who had only given half a chance at square leg, was caught in the slips by Abel, after contributing 84, which included fifteen 4's, two 3's, and six 2's. On retiring after an hour and fifty minutes' play he was warmly cheered. Pigg superseded Beaumont, and the change resulted in the retirement of Edwards and Blackham, both being bowled by Pigg. Eight for 233. Worrall, who joined Jarvis, did good work, and both batsmen kept the field busy. At 280 Read went on with underhand lobs, and, after 1 run had been added, Smith bowled Jarvis, whose contribution of 37 was highly appreciated. Worrall, who was joined by Ferris, was missed by Newham at deep long on. Phillips received a severe blow on the face from a ball of Smith's, and it was feared that he was disabled, but after a few minutes' rest he resumed his position amid applause. A clever catch by Pigg at square leg close to the pavilion disposed of Worrall, and the innings closed for 291 shortly after five, when stumps were drawn. Score:

AUSTRALIANS.

P. S. M'Donnell, c Beaumont, b Lohmann	45	A. H. Jarvis, b Smith	37
A. C. Bannerman, c Read, b Lohmann	15	J. D. Edwards, b Pigg	0
H. Trott, b Lohmann	50	J. M'C. Blackham, b Pigg	2
G. J. Bonnor, b Smith	5	J. Worrall, c Pigg, b Read	27
J. J. Lyons, c Abel, b Lohmann	84	J. J. Ferris, not out	0
C. T. B. Turner, c Lohmann, b Beaumont	1	B 23, l b 2	25
		Total	291

South of England.—W. G. Grace, H. Pigg, W. W. Read, K. J. Key, A. M. Sutthery, W. Newham, C. A. Smith, with Abel, Lohmann, Beaumont, and H. Phillips.

AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

	o.	m.	r.	w.		o.	m.	r.	w.
Lohmann	44	18	95	4	Grace	15	7	22	0
Beaumont	20	11	24	1	Read	8	1	27	1
Smith	17	5	37	2	Pigg	15	7	18	2

Umpires—Thoms and Carpenter.

NEW RUPTURE APPLIANCES.—Sufferers may save themselves a lifetime of discomfort and suffering by being properly fitted with a perfect appliance. Examination free by a most experienced and skilful surgeon at Harness' Electropathic Establishment, 52, Oxford-street, London, W. (corner of Rathbone-place). Note only address, and call to-day if possible. Pamphlet free.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

A Real Luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper.—Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., says: "I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." Ask your Grocer for a sample.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA.—Those who have not yet tried Horniman's Tea are invited to buy a sample packet, and judge for themselves, by comparing with the tea they are using. "Seeing is believing, tasting is the truth!" For amazing strength, rich and delicious flavour, maintenance of health, and best value for money Horniman's Tea is unequalled. List of agents in all towns.—(ADVT.)

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Poets cut a very sorry figure on the stage when described by poetic dramatists. The other day, when Mr. Alfred Calmour essayed to interest us in the woes of the mystic possessor of "The Amber Heart," who could fail to express astonishment that so exquisite and imaginative a maiden as Ellaline could waste so much as a solitary sigh over the inflated and self-sufficient troubadour young Silvio? Taken at his own estimate, he was but a coxcomb who imagined that the trick of rhyming gave him a prerogative of falsehood, and an immunity from the consequences of heartless treachery towards impressionable and confiding women. Mr. Richard Davey's Valerius Catullus, who struts as the hero of the little play "Lesbia," produced last evening, is even a more unpardonable prig than Silvio. With cool effrontery and in polished periods the Roman poet owns that he is sick of writing verse for paltry drachmas, and he seems to justify with pride alike his desertion of a faithful mistress and his unwholesome union to a loathsome old woman whom Horace would have scorned, in order that he might gratify his vanity, secure his ambition, and win back his gentle Lesbia with the money filched from a confiding widow. The accurate student of Catullus may trace something of this egotism and not a little of his hankering after wealthy widows in his published verse; but it is certain that the familiar story of Lesbia and her sparrow could never have been immortalised had her faithless lover been presented in so odious a light. For what does Lesbia do? She spends a fortune on her beloved poet; she relinquishes fame and public honour in order to live in retirement with her adored genius; and, when she learns that the object of her adoration is about to cast her off without a pang in order that he may marry an old, toothless harridan for her money, she contrives and schemes how best she may win back her truant lover. She pretends that her favourite sparrow—the gift of Catullus in his love-days—is dead. She weeps and mourns and wails, and ultimately is reconciled to the lover, who is hoodwinked by her device, and has been frightened out of his unwholesome bargain by a thunderstorm, which reveals the widow in her unadorned repulsiveness. In such a play sympathy is wholly distorted; sentiment hobbles with a lame leg. Catullus, who coolly advocates fame at any price, even at the cost of dishonour, is not worth the tears of Lesbia; and Lesbia's heartrending agony at the loss of her pretentious poet seems to strike a harsh and discordant note. But, be that as it may, no study of Catullus, no translation of one of his best known odes, no delicate writing or suggested fancy, will avail Mr. Davey anything unless he can summon to his aid artists capable of understanding his work or entering into the spirit of his fanciful sketch. Miss Beatrice Cameron is a pretty young lady trained upon modern diet, and quite unable at present to throw herself back into the Catullian period. She owns herself in the course of the play that she is far too modern for an antiquary like Catullus, and she is perfectly right. She has no conception, no idea what a Lesbia might have been. At odd times we come across a genius who can transform herself at will into a Camma or an Ellaline; but take away the scene, the dresses, and the pretty language, and the new Lesbia is about as modern and conventional a maiden as could well be found. The same may be said of all the other performers. It is not their fault. They have never been taught to travel back beyond their century. They are actors in name, but unskilled in the rudiments of their profession. By this no slight is implied to American art. Probably Miss Cameron played Lesbia as well as nine-tenths of English actresses could play the part; but then comes the question is it really worth while to write classic plays for modern artists, and then to fall foul of the public for not appreciating elevated work. The public cannot rightly value what dramatic artists fail to comprehend. A kindly audience understood Mr. Davey's excellent intention, and praised Miss Cameron's earnest endeavour. They applauded generously, but they knew that classical comedies are as valueless without poetic instinct and skilful touch as are inspired melodies when they are sung out of tune, or beautiful pictures when they are hung in a bad light.

Mr. Richard Mansfield has happily recovered from the sharp attack of rheumatism which kept him a prisoner on Saturday, and compelled him to close the theatre. That grim but fascinating nightmare known as "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is well worth a second visit by all who would attentively study the finished detail and daring realism of the young actor's art. It is well-nigh impossible to take the mysterious dose at one gulp. The imagination is so stirred, the nervous system is so quickened, and anticipation is so alert that it is very difficult to preserve the critical faculty during the hurried scenes of so extraordinary a play. What nervous woman can attend to the dialogue when she knows a pistol is going off on the stage? We can describe the result, but cannot properly analyse the method while we are waiting for Mr. Mansfield's bogey. It is, however, worth studying, and the high praise he has received is well deserved. He has acquired fame at one bound, as Mr. Irving did when he astonished every one with his performance in "The Bells," and now he may safely and conscientiously be advised to bid a kindly adieu to Mr. Louis Stevenson and all his morbid imitators. The beautiful and not the horrible is the highest attainment in art after all. The recent outrages in the East of London, the dread of a sudden presence, the horror of the unexpected, may have given a fillip to the mouthings and jabberings of this loathsome Hyde; but those who admire Mr. Mansfield's observant power and sudden intensity must long to see him well clear of the moral deformities that will be pressed into his artistic service. His next play will be anticipated with interest, for, however much we may deplore the realistic force expended on such monstrosities, and the employment of stage devices for the elaboration of such inhuman distortions, the actor who can conquer us into attention is one of no ordinary capability.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM LLOYD'S, SEPT. 17, 1888.)

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

ADEN, Sept. 17.—The Peshawur, from Shanghai for London, arrived. The Ixion, from Japan; the Wordsworth, from Kobe; the Rubens, from Rangoon; the Assam, from Bombay; and the Massilia, from Sydney for Brindisi, Plymouth, and London, arrived.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.—The Siam, with the outward London mails, and the Lombardy, from Colombo, arrived.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The Palestine left for Liverpool. Sept. 16.—The City of Lincoln, from Hamburg, arrived.

BATAVIA, Sept. 17.—The Ballaarat, from London, left for Sydney with the outward India, China, and Australian mails.

COOKTOWN, Sept. 14.—The Taroba, from Brisbane, left for London.

DEAL, Sept. 17.—The Irrawaddy, from Rangoon for London, passed through the Downs.

FREMANTLE, Sept. 15.—The Godiva arrived.

DOVER, Sept. 17.—The Holland, from New York; the Martello, from Hull for New York; and the Rhynland, from New York for Antwerp, passed.

EAST LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Clan Maclean, from Liverpool, arrived.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 17.—The Glenochil, from Java, arrived.

GLASGOW, Sept. 15.—The Concordia left for Montreal.

GRAND CANARY, Sept. 16.—The Biafra, for the West Coast of Africa, with mails, &c., arrived.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 17.—The Inanda, from Port Natal for London Docks, and the Brindisi, from Calcutta for Royal Albert Dock, passed.

GREENOCK, Sept. 16.—The Siberian, from Montreal, arrived. The Clan Mackintosh left for Calcutta.

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.—The Peruvian, from Liverpool for Baltimore, arrived.

HAVRE, Sept. 16.—The La Gascogne, from New York, arrived.

HEARTS POINT (by cable from Quebec).—The Carthaginian, from the Clyde, and the Lake Huron, from Liverpool, passed.

HONG KONG, Sept. 16.—The Ningchow arrived.

HULL, Sept. 16.—The Martello left for New York.

HURST CASTLE, Sept. 17.—The Leibnitz, from Brazils and River Plate for Southampton and Antwerp, passed with mails, &c.

JAPAN, Sept. 14.—The Moyune left for London.

LAGOS, Sept. 16.—The Niger, the Elmina, and the Landana, all from the West Coast of Africa, with mails, &c., left.

LISBON, Sept. 15.—The Amazonense, from Para, left for Liverpool. Sept. 17.—The La Plata, from Southampton, leaves to-day for Brazil and River Plate.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The Servia, from New York; the Roman, from Boston; and the Sarnia, from Quebec, &c., arrived in the Mersey. Sept. 17.—The Lagos, from Africa, arrived in the Mersey.

LIZARD, Sept. 17.—The Leerdam, from Rotterdam for New York, and the Persian Monarch, from New York for London, passed.

MALTA, Sept. 17.—The Othello, from the East Indies, arrived.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 17.—The Mirzapore, from Shanghai, left for Plymouth and London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The La Bourgogne arrived. Sept. 17.—The Advance, from Santos, arrived.

PAUILLAC, Sept. 15.—The Equateur arrived with the inward French mails from River Plate and Brazils. Sept. 16.—The Magellan arrived.

PENANG, Sept. 16.—The Glamorganshire, from London for Japan, and the Laju, from Singapore for Marseilles and London, arrived.

PERIM, Sept. 15.—The Cuba, from the Clyde for Bombay, passed.

PERNAMBUCO, Sept. 16.—The Neva, from River Plate for Southampton, and the Galicia, from Chili for Liverpool, left.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The Lord Gough arrived.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 17.—The Drummond Castle, from Cape Colony with mails, &c., left for London.

PRAWLE POINT, Sept. 17.—The Anchises, from Shanghai for Portland, and the Borderer, from London for Boston, passed.

QUEBEC (by cable).—The Sarmatian, from Liverpool, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The City of Chicago, from New York for Liverpool, arrived.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, Sept. 17.—The Drummond Castle, from Cape Town for London, passed.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—The Glenlyon, from London, arrived. Sept. 16.—The Glenroy left for London.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 16.—The Prins Alexander, from Amsterdam for Java, arrived. Sept. 17.—The Leibnitz, from the River Plate, left for Antwerp. The Union Steamship Company's steamer Roman, from Hamburg, arrived at nine a.m. to-day.

SUEZ CANAL, Sept. 1.—The Colombo, from Marseilles for Bombay, arrived at Port Said. The Clan Murray, from Bombay for Dunkirk, left Port Said. The Bobilla, from Calcutta for Plymouth and London, passed Suez. The Methley Hall left Suez for Bombay.

SYDNEY, Sept. 17.—The Orizaba, from London, arrived.

TARIFA (dated Cadiz, Sept. 17).—The Arcadia, from King George's Sound for London, passed.

TENERIFFE, Sept. 16.—The Umzinto, from London for Port Natal, the Clan Forbes, from the Clyde for Table Bay, and the Rimutaka, with mails, &c., from New Zealand for London, left.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ADEN, Sept. 16.—The Rewa, from Calcutta for London, and the Navarino, from London for Calcutta, left. Sept. 17.—The Carisbrook(?), from Coconada for Antwerp, and the Bayern, from Colombo, arrived.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Catalonia, from Liverpool, arrived.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.—The Bengal, from London, arrived.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 15.—The Dunrobin Castle, from London, arrived.

COLOMBO, Sept. 16.—The Kaisar-i-Hind, from Calcutta, arrived. Sept. 17.—The City of Venice left.

COOKTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Merkara, from London, arrived.

DEAL, Sept. 17.—The Persian Monarch, from New York for London, passed.

DOVER, Sept. 17.—The Suevia, from New York for Hamburg, passed.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 17.—The Lycia, from the Clyde for Bombay, passed.

GRAND CANARY, Sept. 17.—The Congo, for Liverpool, with mails, &c., from the West Coast of Africa, and the Benguela, for Liverpool, with the mails, &c., from the South-West Coast of Africa, left.

GRAVESEND, Sept. 17.—The Irrawaddy, from Rangoon, passed for Victoria Dock.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—The [illegible]unswick left the Mersey for Maranham.

MADEIRA, Sept. 15.—The Lorton, from London for Rio Janeiro, arrived. Sept. 17.—The Roquelle left for Liverpool with the homeward West African mails.

MALIN HEAD, Sept. 17.—The State of Indiana, from New York for the Clyde, passed.

MALTA, Sept. 17.—The Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta for London, and the Chow Fa, from Penarth for Singapore, passed. The Goorkha, from London, left for Calcutta.

MONTE VIDEO, Sept. 10.—The Washington City left for New Orleans. Sept. 14.—The Mascotte, from Liverpool, left. The Thales and the J. W. Taylor, both for Liverpool, leave Sept. 20.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Lasell and the Sirius left for Liverpool. Sept. 17.—The Arizona, from Liverpool, arrived.

PORTLAND BILL, Sept. 17.—The Anchises, from Shanghai, passed for Portland Roads.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The Cephalonia, from Boston, with mails, &c., left for Liverpool.

ROCHEFORT, Sept. 17.—The Chrysolite(?), from London, arrived.

ST. VINCENT, C.V., Sept. 15.—The Toledo, from Liverpool for Monte Video, arrived.

SUEZ CANAL, Sept. 17.—The Clan Monroe, from the Clyde for Bombay, left Suez.

SYDNEY, Sept. 17.—The Coromandel, from London, and the Port Phillip, from London, arrived.

The Union Steamship Company have received the following intelligence of coastwise movements between Cape Town and Delagoa Bay: The Nubian left Port Elizabeth 22nd ult., arrived at East London 23rd, left East London 24th, and arrived at Port Elizabeth Aug. 25. The Saxon arrived Mossel Bay 23rd ult., Knysna 23rd, Port Elizabeth 24th, left Port Elizabeth 25th, arrived at Knysna 25th, Mossel Bay 27th, and Cape Town Aug. 28. The African left Natal 22nd ult., arrived Delagoa Bay 24th, left Delagoa Bay 25th, arrived Natal Aug. 27. The Moor arrived at Natal 22nd ult., left Natal 25th, arrived East London 27th, and Port Elizabeth Aug. 28. The German left Cape Town 27th ult., arrived Simons Bay Aug. 28.

OPENING OF T

COMMIS

Comparatively little exc
yesterday concerning the
inquiry which promises
and which is likely in its r
historical and political
Hannen (President of the
High Court of Justice),
Mr. Justice Smith, the
the Special Commission A
to inquire into and report
allegations made against c
Lament and other perso
in the recent action
Times," held their first
of hearing preliminary app
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Mr. Parnell and his Ir
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in the established courts o
The jury-box and a few oth
for interested parties hav
be present, and the remain
court was given up to the
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occupy the alcove above
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only approach to a distur
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when, returning rather lat
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ascended the staircase, hap
fact that the sound of t
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that Sir James Hannen wa
bench. The hour fixed for
the proceedings was eleven
rably before that time most
were occupied. Sir Charles
and Mr. Asquith, M.P., cou
party, were early in attend
of the *Times* were left
junior, Mr. Walter G
Attorney-General nor Sir
present. Mr. Rugg, wh
O'Donnell in the recent tri
wig and gown, as was also
who is an English barrister
M.P. Mr. Gully, Q.C.,
attired in his robes, occupie
served for Queen's Counsel;
M.P., was to be seen at wo
journalists; and prominent
were Mr. George Russell (ex
Government Board), Mr.
Henry Campbell, M.P. (
secretary), Mr. Quin, M.
Mr. Barry, M.P., Mr. G
Lewis (solicitor to the P
Joseph Soames (solicitor to
Macdonald (manager of t
o'clock to the minute the j
ing ordinary bob-wigs and
their seats on the bench, M
to the right and Mr. Just
of the President. Immedi
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Criminal Investigation Dep
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argued at length that they
added that, so far as his cl
they were content to have a
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they ought in justice to b
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period Mr. Parnell ente
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took a seat in the well o
side of Mr. George Lewis,
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Commissioners some further
question raised before thei
cussed. The President pres
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substantiate; but the learne
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the subject, beyond promi
would place at the disposal
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any truth in the statements
and which referred generally
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however, deny his right to t
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the Commissioners to pursu
end, whether or not they got
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sult the Commissioners dec
power to compel the discover
they made such an order as
Sir Charles Russell next appl
commission to examine Mr
America, that gentleman be
to England. This application
ground that it was premature
cation was made by Sir Ch
release of Mr. John Dillon, M
under the Crimes Act, in
have a full opportunity of pr
Commissioners promised th
really commenced they would
release. Some minor points
shortly after three o'clock
place until Monday, Oct. 22.

In opening the Commission t
the proceedings we are about
novel, I think it will be conv
shortly state what we consider
nature of the principles upon
conduct the inquiry. We der
sively from an Act of Parlia
entitled "The Special Commis
the first section of that Act we a
into and report upon charges
against certain members of Parlia
sons in the course of procee
titled "O'Donnell v. Walter and
therefore, is restricted both as t
charges and allegations. We hav
the charges and allegations wh
course of the proceedings in the
into those charges and allegatio
the persons against whom they
course of those proceedings. A
the second section of the Act th
to us, "in addition to the special
vided, all such powers, rights,
vested in her Majesty's High
any judge thereof, on the occasio
ing all the powers, rights, and p
ing matters." As we have befor
the action of "O'Donnell v. Walt
from the summonses which have
some other persons against who
tions were directed, we propose
conduct this inquiry as though it
between those persons, to try th
the charges and allegations. We
ourselves the power of calling be
we think may be able to thro
involved, even though neither of
may call such person. But I wis
inquiry in the manner I hav
and, as far as circumstanc
cording to the rules of proced
which prevail in other courts of

OPENING OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Comparatively little excitement was manifested yesterday concerning the initial proceedings of an inquiry which promises to be very protracted, and which is likely in its results to prove of great historical and political importance. Sir James Hannen (President of the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice), Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, the judges appointed under the Special Commission Act of the present year to inquire into and report upon the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the recent action of "O'Donnell v. The *Times*," held their first meeting for the purpose of hearing preliminary applications and motions, of which notice had been given by the parties principally concerned in the investigation, viz., Mr. Parnell and his Irish Parliamentary colleagues on the one hand, and the proprietors of the *Times* on the other. The sitting took place in the not too commodious apartment known as Probate Court No. 1, of the Royal Courts of Justice, where Sir James Hannen is wont to hear causes arising in the division of which he is chief. Although the space available was very limited, admirable arrangements had been made to provide accommodation for those having duties to perform in connection with the inquiry; and to facilitate the preservation of order in court the doorways and passages were kept clear of loungers. The bench was, of course, reserved exclusively for the use of the three Commissioners. Immediately below them were the officers of the Commission. The counsel and solicitors engaged in the case had their usual seats, but for obvious reasons the mere possession of a wig and gown was not recognised, as is the case in the established courts of law, as a passport. The jury-box and a few other places were set apart for interested parties having special claims to be present, and the remainder of the body of the court was given up to the representatives of the press. A few privileged ladies were permitted to occupy the alcove above the jury-box, and the main gallery facing the bench was appropriated to the general public. In all cases admission was confined strictly to the holders of tickets. By these means all confusion was avoided, and the only approach to a disturbance during the proceedings was caused immediately after luncheon, when, returning rather late to their alcove, the ladies before referred to chatted loudly as they ascended the staircase, happily unconscious of the fact that the sound of their merry voices was rendering almost inaudible a solemn judgment that Sir James Hannen was delivering from the bench. The hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings was eleven o'clock, and considerably before that time most of the places in court were occupied. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Asquith, M.P., counsel for the Parnellite party, were early in attendance. The interests of the *Times* were left in the hands of the junior, Mr. Walter Graham, neither the Attorney-General nor Sir Henry James being present. Mr. Ruegg, who appeared for Mr. O'Donnell in the recent trial, was in court in his wig and gown, as was also Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who is an English barrister as well as an Irish M.P. Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., who was not attired in his robes, occupied a seat in the row reserved for Queen's Counsel; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., was to be seen at work among his brother journalists; and prominent amongst other visitors were Mr. George Russell (ex-Secretary of the Local Government Board), Mr. Picton, M.P., Mr. Henry Campbell, M.P. (Mr. Parnell's private secretary), Mr. Quin, M.P., Dr. Fox, M.P., Mr. Barry, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., Mr. George Lewis (solicitor to the Parnellite party), Mr. Joseph Soames (solicitor to the *Times*), and Mr. Macdonald (manager of the *Times*). At eleven o'clock to the minute the judges entered, wearing ordinary bob-wigs and silk gowns, and took their seats on the bench, Mr. Justice Day being to the right and Mr. Justice Smith to the left of the President. Immediately below the President sat Mr. Henry Cunynghame, secretary to the Commission. At the outset Sir James Hannen made a brief statement as to the course of the procedure which he and his colleagues intended to adopt in their novel inquiry. Then counsel formally notified the names of their clients, and a solicitor asked permission to appear on behalf of Mr. Moser, formerly of the Criminal Investigation Department. The question of his *locus standi*, however, was deferred, and after some preliminary skirmishes between the advocates on both sides, the Court proceeded to hear the applications, the President insisting that they could be guided only by the Act of Parliament. Mr. Graham referred in one instance, in order to infer the intentions of the Legislature, to what had been said in the House of Commons, but Sir James Hannen instantly checked him, observing that they must have no further references to Parliamentary debates. The first serious question raised was as to whether the *Times* on the one hand and the Parnellites on the other should be compelled to make "discovery" of all documents now or hitherto in their possession bearing on the matter in issue. Mr. Graham promised to show the Parnell and other letters to the other side, and to allow photographs of them to be taken; but he objected to being forced to disclose to his opponents all the information in his possession. He denied that the Commissioners had any power to make such an order. Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith argued at length that they had, and Sir Charles added that, so far as his clients were concerned, they were content to have an order of discovery made against them providing they were told, as they ought in justice to be informed, which of them were charged and what they were charged with. At the end of the argument the judges retired to consider the point, and were absent three-quarters of an hour, during which period Mr. Parnell entered the court, looking, as usual, very thin and pale. He took a seat in the well of the court by the side of Mr. George Lewis, who informed him of what had taken place. On the return of the Commissioners some further points bearing on the question raised before their retirement were discussed. The President pressed Mr. Graham as to which of the charges and allegations made in "Parnellism and Crime" his clients intended to substantiate; but the learned gentleman showed no disposition to enter into any engagement on the subject, beyond promising that the *Times* would place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in its possession. As to proving specific charges against certain persons, he held that it was the business of the Commissioners themselves to find out whether or not there was any truth in the statements which had been made, and which referred generally to the organisation of the Land League. A very interesting dialogue ensued between the President and Mr. Graham, in the course of which the former intimated pretty plainly that he could not accept Mr. Graham's view of the situation. He did not, however, deny his right to take up the attitude he had done if he thought fit. It would be for the Commissioners to pursue the inquiry to the end, whether or not they got any assistance from the parties who were appearing. In the result the Commissioners decided that they had power to compel the discovery of documents, and they made such an order as against both parties. Sir Charles Russell next applied for the issue of a commission to examine Mr. Patrick Egan in America, that gentleman being unable to come to England. This application was refused on the ground that it was premature. A further application was made by Sir Charles Russell for the release of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., now a prisoner under the Crimes Act, in order that he might have a full opportunity of preparing his case. The Commissioners promised that when the inquiry really commenced they would direct Mr. Dillon's release. Some minor points were arranged, and shortly after three o'clock an adjournment took place until Monday, Oct. 22.

In opening the Commission the President said: As the proceedings we are about to enter upon are novel, I think it will be convenient that I should shortly state what we consider to be the scope and nature of the principles upon which we propose to conduct the inquiry. We derive our authority exclusively from an Act of Parliament recently passed, entitled "The Special Commission Act, 1888," and by the first section of that Act we are directed to inquire into and report upon charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons in the course of proceedings in an action entitled "O'Donnell v. Walter and another." The inquiry, therefore, is restricted both as to the persons and the charges and allegations. We have only to inquire into the charges and allegations which were made in the course of the proceedings in the action named, and only into those charges and allegations so far as they affect the persons against whom they were directed in the course of those proceedings. As to our procedure, by the second section of the Act the Legislature has given to us, "in addition to the special powers hereinafter provided, all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in any judge thereof, on the occasion of any action, including all the powers, rights, and privileges in the following matters." As we have before us the defendants in the action of "O'Donnell v. Walter," as I know we have from the summonses which have been taken out, and some other persons against whom charges and allegations were directed, we propose in the first instance to conduct this inquiry as though it were an issue directed between those persons, to try the truth or falsehood of the charges and allegations. We, of course, reserve to ourselves the power of calling before us any person who we think may be able to throw light on the issues involved, even though neither of the parties interested may call such person. But I wish to proceed with the inquiry in the manner I have indicated judicially, and, as far as circumstances will admit, according to the rules of procedure and of evidence which prevail in other courts of justice. The power to which I have referred of acting as a court, as any judge of the High Court of Justice may act in an action, is not given to us individually but collectively. It is for that reason that we are assembled here to-day in order to hear such applications as in an ordinary action would have been made to a judge in chambers, and we are, therefore, now ready to hear those applications of which notice has been given. Before we proceed to that I must ask counsel for whom they appear.

Sir C. Russell: I appear, for the purposes of the present application, with my learned friend Mr. Asquith, for all the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, eighty-four or eighty-five in number.

The President: That is a convenient mode of estimating them, but I should feel obliged if you would be kind enough to let me have their names written down.

Sir C. Russell: I said for the purposes of the present application, because at the later stages there may be some additional labour, and my learned friend and I may not appear for all.

The President: But I think those persons whom you have designated are represented by one solicitor?

Sir C. Russell: Yes.

The President: Then you will be able to inform me of their names.

Mr. W. Graham: I appear, though my learned friend the Attorney-General is not in town now, for the defendants in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter and another—Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, and the printer of that paper.

The President: We are ready to hear any application.

Mr. G. Killick (solicitor): I would ask your lordship's permission to appear for Mr. Moser, late inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland-yard.

The President: Is he one of the persons against whom allegations were made?

Mr. Killick: I think the inquiry may take that turn.

The President: When the inquiry does take that turn I will listen to your application.

Sir C. Russell: Your lordships propose to conduct the inquiry on the lines which would be followed if this were an issue between these parties. That matter involves the further question as to whom your lordship expects to begin in opening the inquiry.

The President: I have naturally turned that over in my mind, and I have consulted my learned brethren. We should first desire to know whether you have on the one side or the other any views on the subject as to upon whom the right or the duty falls.

Sir C. Russell: Of course, if the analogy of an action for libel were followed, it would be the right of the person charged to begin; but whether that analogy holds good, I do not know. As far as those whom I represent are concerned, we have no wish on the subject, but we feel bound to say that the natural order of things would be that the defendants should be the persons to begin.

Mr. Graham: I have had no opportunity of considering this matter, and I was not aware that any question of this sort would have arisen.

The President: At any rate, it arises as a matter of convenience, in order that that side which is to begin should be prepared with witnesses. Will you, Mr. Graham, be able to communicate with the Attorney-General during the day on the point?

Mr. Graham: No, my lord.

The President: Then do you leave it for us to decide now.

Mr. Graham: I would rather not express any opinion on the subject at present. I will communicate anything to the Attorney-General.

The President: We may not be here after to-day till we meet for the purposes of the inquiry.

Mr. Graham: No notice was given us that any such question would arise.

The President: I may as well, then, at once say what our views are. We have naturally considered this question. We had thought it possible that the parties might themselves agree upon a course of procedure. It might have appeared desirable to both, apart from the rules of law, that the one party should begin, and if there had been a concurrence of opinion on the point we should have thought it right to accede to it. But if it is left to us as a matter to be decided, we are of opinion that it lies on the defendants in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter to tender such evidence as they may think fit in support of the charges.

Mr. Graham: Does your lordship intend that the case should be conducted in all respects like an action, in the sense that counsel will open the case, and that speeches will be made, or only that evidence will be taken as before other commissions?

Sir C. Russell: If I may interpose a word, it would be to say that it would be very desirable that counsel should open the case, and have the opportunity of putting the Court in possession of their views.

The President: We adopt that view. We think the case should be opened in the same way as an action would be opened. I think I must guard myself against saying that counsel should be heard before the evidence is given. I don't know whether you mean that, Sir Charles?

Sir C. Russell: I did mean that.

The President: I won't decide that now. I meant that the case must be opened in the usual way by counsel for Mr. Walter and the other gentleman. We are ready to hear any application now.

Sir C. Russell observed that there were several applications on each side. Probably their lordships would think it convenient for his learned friend to begin.

Mr. Graham said that his learned friend's application was first in order of time, and his (Mr. Graham's) application, so far as discovery was concerned, was merely an alternative application. In the event of their lordships thinking it necessary for his clients to make an affidavit of documents, he should contend that there was no such power, and that this was not a case in which an order should be made. His other applications were for the inspection of bankers' books, and for leave to issue summonses for the attendance of witnesses out of the jurisdiction. He would suggest that as his learned friend's clients were the first to give these notices he should first make his application.

The President: Pray, don't stand on the order of your going, Mr. Graham. Let us get to business. As you are on your legs, please proceed. All you say is that you are going to oppose their application for discovery, and in the event of its being granted, you will ask for the same?

Mr. Graham: Yes.

Sir C. Russell said that as far as the substance of his learned friend's applications was concerned he was not prepared to resist them, subject to certain conditions. They, on their part, had five applications to make. One was for the inspection of certain alleged forged letters; one was for discovery of documents; one for particulars of the charges; one for a commission to examine witnesses in America; and one for the release of Mr. John Dillon on bail under the power conferred on the Commission by the 6th section of the Act. Mr. Dillon was now a prisoner in Dundalk Gaol under the Coercion or Crimes Act of last year. As to the application for the inspection of the letters, he could not suppose that there would be any objection on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Graham observed that there would be no objection. He understood his learned friend referred to two letters that were read in the course of the action.

Sir C. Russell said his application related to all the letters that were read in the course of the action, and prominently and particularly to certain letters purporting to be written by one Patrick Egan.

The President: I happened not to have read any of these papers at the time I found I was to be engaged on this commission, and therefore I have kept my mind in the same condition. I know generally what it is about, but you must inform me as to what you think is necessary for my guidance.

Sir C. Russell remarked that one main charge running through the series of accusations which had been summarised under the title of "Parnellism and Crime" was that of direct knowledge of, association with, and participation in criminal outrage by prominent members of the Irish Parliamentary party. As one of the proofs of that participation, a letter was read by the Attorney-General in the course of the case of "O'Donnell v. Walter." Mr. Patrick Egan was at that time treasurer of the Land League, and this letter purported to be from him to some one not named. It was dated "29, Avenue de Villiers, Paris," and it was suggested that a reference to the "A" fund meant "Assassination Fund." What they wanted was all the letters which were read by the counsel for the *Times* at the trial of "O'Donnell v. Walter."

Mr. Graham, in reply to the President, consented to produce the letters either of Mr. Parnell or Mr. Egan. He was told, he added, that there was one by Mr. H. Campbell, M.P., and he would have no objection to produce that also.

The President: Then the order will be for the inspection of all documents read or referred to by the Attorney-General in the case of "O'Donnell v. Walter."

Mr. Graham said that a large amount of "Parnellism and Crime" consisted of extracts from American newspapers published by the Parnellite party. It would not take his friend's clients ten minutes to put down what they wanted produced.

The President: If this were an action it would be necessary to specify.

Sir C. Russell did not think there would be any objection to that.

The President: I have explained why we are all meeting here to-day. It is because we have only power to act collectively, unless it be by consent. As my duties will require me to remain here, I shall be perfectly willing, if the parties interested consent, to deal myself with those matters which we are not able absolutely to deal with to-day. (The learned counsel intimated assent.) Then it is agreed that the documents of which inspection is desired shall be stated.

Sir C. Russell asked either that the defendants should furnish them with photographs of the letters, or that they should be allowed to take photographs. Otherwise, they would have no opportunity of submitting them to experts.

Mr. Graham said that they had fac-simile copies, taken by photography or a very similar process, and they would be happy to supply copies.

Sir C. Russell replied that his information was that the process was not the same. If the reproductions were those which appeared in the *Times* they would not be sufficient.

The President: A good deal depends on the paper on which they are printed.

Mr. Graham said they would furnish copies which they had had made, and if they were not satisfactory his learned friend might renew his application in chambers.

Sir C. Russell said his next application was for the discovery of documents bearing upon the charges made. Although many of the charges were vague and indirect, certain of them were specific enough. As to the material letters, they alleged that they were forgeries, and that was the case their lordships would have to decide. But it was material to know how many documents bearing upon these charges the *Times* had in its possession, or had had possession of; whether, in point of fact, there had been a disclosure of all the documents, or whether there had been a disclosure of a selection of documents which had come into their possession. Therefore they asked that the defendants should make an affidavit as to all the documents bearing on the charges that had been, or were in their possession.

Mr. Graham submitted that his clients ought not to be placed in the position of litigants in this matter. This commission was not promoted by them in any way, nor was this inquiry in its present form in any way sought by them. The Legislature had thought fit to adopt certain allegations made in certain proceedings to which his clients again were unwilling parties. He meant that they were defendants in an action at the suit of a man against whom they alleged, and successfully alleged, they had made no charges. In the course of those proceedings certain allegations—certain charges—were made. The allegations made generally in the course of the articles which had been known as "Parnellism and Crime," and which formed the subject of the Attorney-General's speech—because he had to read through all those various articles for the purpose of showing that they were not libels upon Mr. O'Donnell, the plaintiff in the action, and that he was not the person referred to—broadly speaking the allegations in these articles were these: that the members of what was known as the Parnellite party formed an association in Ireland, which was known as the Land League, in the year 1879; that that association was formed for the purpose of dealing with the agrarian difficulty and the question of Home Rule, and that the party forming that association had enforced its views and decrees by means of a system of boycotting and outrage of various descriptions, and also by murder; that the members of the League, while posing as a constitutional party, went about Ireland making inflammatory speeches, in which persons who had made themselves offensive to the party were named; that those speeches were followed by acts of violence of various descriptions, and that the parties committing those crimes were supported and recognised by the association; that eventually the Phœnix Park murders were committed; that the executive of the Land League then fled to America; that while in America they boasted of their connection with those murders, and of the extreme parties who were known as the Invincibles, and collected large sums of money for the benefit of the families of those who were convicted of murder, and for the purpose of defending the persons who were alleged to have committed those various crimes; that the members of the Parnellite party had continued, notwithstanding what they knew of the avowed conduct of these men, to act with them and to receive money from them from America, and that very large sums of money, amounting to some millions of dollars, were from time to time applied, as to part of them, for the very purpose of paying people who were committing crimes. Now, the great part of these allegations were founded upon statements which appeared in the newspaper in America, which was the avowed organ of the extreme party there, the *Irish World*, of which Ford was the proprietor. He had collected these sums of money which had been forwarded to the League. From time to time accounts were given of meetings which were held. One related to a testimonial to Mrs. Byrne, who was stated to have carried the knives over to Ireland for the purpose of committing the Phœnix Park murders. What was asked was that the defendants, who had derived their information to a large extent from the statements in these various papers, and from certain acts which they knew took place on given occasions when particular leading members of the Parnellite party were mixed up with these people—they were asked, as he understood, to furnish to those for whom his learned friend appeared full details of how much they knew, the extent to which their information went, and as to whom they were able to implicate by the information in their possession. He respectfully submitted that that was the very object for which their lordships were appointed a Commission—to find out, first, whether there was any truth in this charge; and, secondly, who were the persons inculpated in the matter? What in substance his friend wanted was that the defendants should be substituted for their lordships, instead of this being an inquisitorial inquiry to find out and discover the facts, that they should be placed in a position of exactly defining what were the charges, who were the parties connected with the charges, and showing those persons who would be examined before their lordships, and whose duty it was to give full information to their lordships in the matter, exactly what information was in their possession. He could only say on behalf of those who instructed and acted with him that every possible assistance that they could give, either by adopting any course that their lordships thought convenient, or by laying before their lordships, either in public or in private at the proper time what was in their possession, should be cheerfully given; but they did submit that they ought not to be called upon, any more than any other person who might be in any way connected with this business, to disclose to other parties who might be examined before their lordships any of the details of the information in their possession. His learned friend asked now that they should be placed in the position of a litigant, with all the disadvantages of that position.

The President: Tell me how you think we are to exercise the power conferred upon us by the third subdivision of the second section. "The Commissioners may, if they think fit, order that any document or documents in possession of any party appearing at the inquiry shall be produced for the inspection of any other such party."

Mr. Graham submitted that the Act never intended to confer a general power of ordering discovery of documents, as between two litigant parties, one of whom might get an advantage. His clients were simply in the position of witnesses. As he understood, they would begin by examining witnesses, instead of leaving the Commissioners to examine them, as was usual; but that did not put them in the position of a party to an action in the superior courts, who could be ordered to make an affidavit of documents. It was common knowledge that the question of interrogatories was discussed in the House of Commons.

The President: I know nothing of what was said in the House of Commons, and you must not refer to it.

Mr. Graham did not dispute that any document that was material must be produced.

The President: Not only produced, but produced for the inspection of the other party.

Mr. Graham argued that their lordships had no jurisdiction to compel him to make an affidavit stating what documents were in his possession, as he was not a party to any action. If there were such power this was not a case, he submitted, in which their lordships should make such an order.

Sir Charles Russell maintained that the order could be made under the second section of the Act, which showed that the Legislature intended that the inquiry should as nearly as possible be on the lines of a trial of an action. It stated that in the Commission should be vested all the rights and privileges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the calling of evidence and compelling the production of documents. Then the sub-section of Section 2 provided that the Commissioners might order that any documents in the possession of one party might be produced for the inspection of any other party.

The President: The point is this—Mr. Walter and the others are parties to the inquiry, but they are not parties to a suit, and it is said that we have no power to compel discovery.

Sir C. Russell argued that the parties were placed in a position analogous to parties in a suit. The preamble of the Act was quite consistent with this view, while Sub-section 2 provided that "the Court shall have all powers, rights, and privileges of a High Court of Justice." What could that mean except that the parties were to be regarded as nearly as possible as parties to an action.

The President: Is there anything about discovery? Discovery is a different thing from ordering the production of particular documents.

Sir C. Russell stated that the Act provided that documents in the possession of one of the parties should be produced for the inspection of the other. It was impossible to say that the Legislature intended to exclude the power of ordering discovery. A stronger illustration of the necessity for it could not be given than the case of these letters, which were on the one hand said to be genuine and on the other to be forged. Surely the greatest consequence rested upon the documents, as there might be a large number of others which the *Times* had had foisted upon it, and, if so, they are entitled to know what they were. The defendants had themselves made a similar application, and he was willing to agree to it, subject to certain restrictions.

Mr. Asquith, following on the same side, assumed that the question was as to the construction of the words "the Commissioners shall have all the powers necessary in the High Court of Justice on the occasion of an action." What were those powers in relation to discovery? By the thirty-first rule of Court any party might apply to the judge to compel the discovery by any other party of documents, and the "party" was defined as including any person served with notice of or attending any proceeding of the Court. By the sixth section of the Act constituting the Commission any person authorised by the Commissioners might appear, and be represented by counsel, and, that being so, it was clear that, as a matter of jurisdiction, their lordships had the power to compel his friend's clients to make discovery, they being in the position of parties.

Mr. Graham said it had been held that one defendant could not call upon another defendant to make discovery. It must be done by opposing parties.

After some further argument, in the course of which the learned counsel on either side quoted precedents,

Their lordships retired to consider their decision, and were absent three-quarters of an hour. On their return,

The President said: Before deciding this question, there is another which may assist us in its determination. Assuming that we should think that we have the jurisdiction to order discovery, Sir C. Russell has intimated that when that rule came to be applied to discovery on the part of those whom he represents, he should have to claim certain restrictions and qualifications. We desire to know what these restrictions and qualifications may be. We think they would assist us in deciding the main question.

Sir C. Russell: Certainly, my lord. First of all, when I read to your lordship the particulars that they ask, you will appreciate, I think, the objections. The first is the notice addressed to Mr. Parnell and the eighty-five members.

The President: You have engaged to give their names.

Sir C. Russell: Does my learned friend really want us to give the list of eighty-five men?

The President: I want to have their names.

Mr. Graham: And we want them.

Sir C. Russell then promised that the names should be furnished. Reverting to the question of whether discovery should be made, the learned gentleman proceeded: Mr. Graham has said that although there are sweeping allegations against the Irish Party in "Parnellism and Crime," the allegations against particular members of that party are, so to speak, limited—that is to say, the number of persons against whom allegations are made is limited, and therefore it would be absurd to require eighty-five affidavits of discovery from the eighty-five members, when perhaps it appears that there are only four, five, or six at the outside against whom any allegations have been made. It would simplify the matter if they would give particulars of persons against whom allegations are made. We have no objection to making discovery upon that. Before we know what are the documents material we must know what are the allegations. We have no objection that the members who are charged shall make the ordinary affidavit of discovery. There is an application that Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Mr. John Brady do, within five days, deliver full affidavit statement of all documents they have or have had in their possession relating to the Irish Land League, and of all business transactions they may have had with such League. I never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Graham: The object is to ascertain what has become of the books of the Land League and the National League.

Sir Charles Russell: We have no objection so far as the persons implicated are concerned, but as regards Brady the case is different. I am not appearing for any one but the eighty-five Irish members, and know nothing of the allegations against Brady. At all events, he is not a party now appearing before the Commission. I do not resist the application, and we are willing to make the proper affidavits on condition that the members connected with the charge are distinctly stated. I regret that your lordships have not had an opportunity of seeing this pamphlet report of the trial "O'Donnell v. the *Times*."

The President: There is plenty of time for that.

Sir C. Russell: I find from beginning to end of the book only about seven or eight names of members of Parliament mentioned, and I say we ought to be told against whom the charges are made. In his opening statement the Attorney-General, referring to the murders which took place at Loughrea, said that those murders were traceable to no cause except the language used at League meetings, and added that it was part of his case that prominent members of the Land League and the National League had communication with men connected with the murders after they were aware of the accusations made against them. What we want to know in downright unmistakable language is whether they do or do not charge any of the Irish members with complicity before or after the crimes. If so, who? We want to know this distinctly. These are the reasons why I ask your lordships that the persons who make the charges shall be ordered to furnish the whole of the documents.

Mr. Graham: I again protest against the attempt to place us in the position of parties.

The President: Do you propose to substantiate any charge?

Mr. Graham: I understand your lordships are appointed a commission in the ordinary way to inquire and report to Parliament upon certain suggestions which have been made.

The President: I quite admit that. That is all plain; but the question is, What are you going to do? You are here representing the defendants in the action of "O'Donnell v. Walter." Do you propose to substantiate any charges?

Mr. Graham: I propose to give your lordships all the information we can.

The President: The Act of Parliament deals with "charges and allegations." Do you propose to substantiate any charges and allegations?

Mr. Graham: I propose to lay before your lordships all the information we have, which, coupled with other evidence, may, we think, tend to substantiate the charges and allegations.

The President: What charges and allegations?

Mr. Graham: I am not in a position to tell your lordships. I shall lay before your lordships such evidence as we can. Just let me take an instance: The men who committed the Phœnix Park murders went to America after the crime, and we know from the statements of Ford that they have been acting together since. We also know, from statements in their papers, that certain members of the Irish Land League in this country and certain members of Parliament were in communication with these men, and attended certain meetings and conventions in America. We do not know, and we have no means of knowing—and I apprehend it is for your lordships to inquire—how many members there were. We know that large sums were collected by these men, Ford and his associates, and sent over from time to time to the Land League. From all this we draw certain inferences, but it is impossible we can know all the details, and that is what we want to find out.

The President: The question is what you do know at present. That is what we are asking you. Who are the persons you make charges against, and what are the charges?

Mr. Graham: We do not make charges and allegations against any particular persons, but against the organisation. There are the charges in the Attorney-General's speech and in "Parnellism and Crime," and I apprehend it is the object of the commission to find out who are concerned.

The President: To find out who are implicated in the things charged and alleged?

Mr. Graham: We do not make charges, and I submit it is for your lordships to find out from the evidence what is the truth. We cannot add any particulars. We cannot enlarge or contract the charges which have been made and which are contained in the speeches of the Attorney-General and in the pamphlet called "Parnellism and Crime."

The President: You are quite entitled to assume that position. It amounts to this, that you decline to say who are the persons against whom you make allegations or what the allegations are, and you leave it to the Court to find out. If you don't give me assistance of course I shall do it for myself.

Mr. Graham: I will furnish you with any names mentioned in these proceedings, but my friend wants the names of those we have not mentioned. We will give any assistance by furnishing a *précis* of this book. This is our position: We say, here is an organisation—the Land League—carrying out their tactics by a system of terror and coercion, by tacitly adopting the acts of criminals in not denouncing them, and in protecting them when in danger. From these facts certain inferences have been drawn and allegations made, and the Legislature means that your lordships should inquire into those allegations. My learned friend seeks to put me in the place of an accuser, but I cannot give any further particulars than have been given. If I am to deliver particulars to the other side, why should they not deliver particulars?

The President: But they have made no charges and allegations against you.

Mr. Graham: Neither did I.

The President: Who did make these charges and allegations which the Legislature has directed us to inquire into. Did nobody make them?

Mr. Graham: They were charges and allegations against an organisation.

The President: No. The Act says—"Charges and allegations made against members of Parliament and other persons." Who made those allegations?

Mr. Graham: Those allegations were made in the first place, I take it, in the pleas. The accusations were made by the Attorney-General in opening the case for the defendants. Now you ask me to elaborate that, and to make charges against individuals in the form of particulars.

The President: Did the Attorney-General make no charges against individuals?

Mr. Graham: He made charges against the organisation, and no doubt by inference against individuals.

The President: Will you be kind enough to specify what individuals.

Mr. Graham: I have no means of ascertaining. I am sure if you were to read this you would see what I mean. What we are charging is the whole organisation that has been working the Land League movement.

The President: I do not doubt it; but that is not what we are directed to inquire into, which is the charges and allegations against persons.

Mr. Graham: Yes, my lord; but not against persons specified. If the persons are specified, no further particulars are wanted; if the persons are not specified, I understand it to apply to all the persons implicated. I submit that I ought not to be placed in the position of a party or litigant any more than others who might attend here before your lordships. Suppose that instead of the Attorney-General, a member of Parliament had made certain suggestions which led to the appointment of a commission, your lordships would not call upon that member of Parliament to state what he charged against particular individuals. It is indicated clearly enough in the nature of the charges—that those who have been actively connected with the Land League in Ireland have been condoning, and in some cases have been directly implicated in, crimes which have been committed. I have not the power to give your lordships particulars as to who they are. Any information I have I will furnish, but if your lordships ask me to give particulars as to who are the persons charged, I cannot do so.

At this stage the Court adjourned for about half an hour for luncheon.

The President, on again taking his seat, said: The first question which has been argued before us is as to whether we have jurisdiction to order discovery. It has been argued that the power of granting discovery is not enumerated among the powers given specifically by the Act, and that we ought not to apply the power in this case because the parties are not parties to an action. The Court, however, is of opinion that it has power to direct discovery. If the argument of Mr. Graham be adopted it would limit the authority of the Court to those things only which are particularised under the subsections of Clause 2. But these are powers which are included in a previous part of the section which gives us all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or in any judge thereof on the occasion of any action. This is not an action, and therefore the language is to be applied to the peculiar circumstances of the case. The Court is of opinion that all those persons who appear upon this inquiry are in a position analogous to that of the parties to an action, and that therefore, as between those who are asserting contrary propositions, there arises the duty to make discovery, if ordered by the Court, of such documents as bear on the questions at issue. The Court has the power of directing discovery to be made against any party appearing at the inquiry, and accordingly we do direct that discovery be made by the defendants in the action of O'Donnell against Walter of such documents as may be in their possession or under their control relating to the matters in issue. That, however, does not conclude the matter, because, when discovery has been made, there will arise the question whether or not we should order inspection by the clients of Sir Charles Russell. In addition to any grounds of privilege which may be urged by Mr. Graham's clients, the Court will take upon itself to consider what documents it would be right to produce for the inspection of Sir Charles Russell's clients. On that point we shall exercise our own judgment. In order that that power which we desire to reserve for ourselves should be preserved intact, we do not require the schedule, which will be made by Mr. Graham's clients to be made in such a shape as to disclose anything as to which they may desire to raise a question before us. A like order will be made against Sir Chas. Russell's clients. Then the question arises whether there should be any restrictions. For that purpose it is necessary to consider the application which has been made with reference to the particulars as to the persons against whom the charges and allegations are made. The Court is of opinion that such particulars should be given. It has been argued by Mr. Graham earnestly that he is not in a position to do so. Certainly we must not be misunderstood. We entirely assent to Mr. Graham's proposition that this is an inquiry which we are to enter into, and which we should be bound to follow out to its end, even though neither Sir Charles Russell's clients nor Mr. Graham's clients appeared here. But they do appear here under the provisions of this Act, and we are armed with certain powers for the purpose of arriving at the truth. Amongst those powers which we think we are entitled to exercise—and for my part which I consider we are bound to exercise in the interests of justice and truth—is the power, first of all, of learning what documents there are which may be of use, and, secondly, what charges and allegations Mr. Graham's clients propose to give evidence in support of and against what persons they propose to give such evidence. I am sure it will be exceedingly useful to Mr. Graham and whomsoever may be engaged in the case with him that they should be forced, however unable they may think themselves at the present moment, to condescend to particularise the charges as to which they propose to give evidence. If, contrary to my expectation, Mr. Graham should find himself still unable to give particulars, we should have the duty cast upon us—which we should be prepared to discharge—of collecting the particulars for ourselves. But I trust we shall receive that assistance which I am sure Mr. Graham will give by furnishing particulars of the definite charges which, after consideration, his clients are prepared to support, and also particulars of the allegations, by which I suppose is meant something short of charges that in popular language would be taken rather to designate accusations of actual criminality. It may be that all the clients of Sir Charles Russell would not be amongst the persons whom the defendants in the action of O'Donnell against Walter would charge. Those several persons have, however, appeared at the inquiry, and so had put themselves in a position analogous to that of parties to an action, and the Court is of opinion that they are all bound, if called upon, to make discovery of any documents in their possession bearing on the matters in question. The order, however, does only apply to those persons who have appeared in the inquiry, and, therefore, it does not apply to Brady.

Mr. Graham: We are asked to deliver particulars within five days. That is physically impossible.

Sir C. Russell: I quite agree that the time is too short.

The President: Take any time you consider reasonable.

Mr. Graham: I conceive a great difficulty in stating the specific charges against each individual in every particular.

Sir C. Russell: You can give the best particulars you can.

The President: I am sure you will do it honestly.

Mr. Graham: My clients will do all they can to carry out your lordship's views.

The President: It would be difficult for us to embark on this general inquiry without knowing what charges you intend to endeavour to substantiate. That does not mean that we are limited to those. If we think that you have given up a case as to which we consider we have a clue to investigate for ourselves we shall do it; but we want to know what assistance you can give us.

Sir C. Russell suggested that the particulars should be delivered a certain number of days before the commencement of the inquiry.

The President stated that his proposal was to begin the inquiry on Oct. 16.

Sir C. Russell and Mr. Graham expressed a hope that a later day would be fixed.

The President thought it of great importance to get on with the inquiry as early as possible, but if it were desired by both sides that it should not commence until Oct. 22 he would assent to that date being appointed.

It was then decided that the inquiry should be opened on Oct. 22, and that the parties should furnish particulars and affidavits in answer to the order for discovery a week before that date.

Sir C. Russell next applied for the issue of a commission to examine persons abroad. The notice of motion specified one witness—Mr. Patrick Egan—but there might be others. The affidavit of Mr. Lewis, on which he based the application, stated that Mr. Egan was a material and important witness in the case. In the course of the statement of the Attorney-General in "O'Donnell v. Walter," Mr. Egan, who was said to have been treasurer of the Land League, was very prominently named. He had left the country, and it was suggested, without being specifically stated, that he was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders. It was said that a warrant was out against him; but that had nothing to do with the Phœnix Park murders. With reference to the alleged forged letters, the evidence of Egan was very important. In the course of the trial of "O'Donnell v. Walter" a letter was read to the following effect: "My Dear Sir—I had a conversation with Mr. Parnell on Saturday last in reference to the subject of a further advance of £50, and while anxious to consent he regrets that it is not in his power to manage the matter just now. As I explained to you, the funds are low. Is there no other source from which the amount could be obtained?—Yours sincerely, P. EGAN." There was another letter saying: "I am in receipt of your note of 8th inst., and am writing Mr. P. fully on the matter. He will doubtless communicate with you himself.—Yours very truly, P. EGAN." Again, on June 18, 1881, Mr. Egan was said to have written the following letter: "Dear Sir—Your two letters of 12th and 15th inst. are duly to hand, and I am also in receipt of communications from Mr. Parnell informing me that he has acted upon my suggestion and accepted the offer made by B. You had better at once proceed to Dundalk, so that there may be no time lost." "B" was said to represent the initial letter of Brennan, and the letter was stated to refer to Brennan's agitation in the West of Ireland. A further letter was set out: "Dear Sir—Tell B. to write to me direct. Have not yet received the papers." This letter purported to be from Mr. Parnell to Mr. Egan.

The President: Are you going into this for the purpose of convincing the Court that Mr. Egan is a material witness.

Mr. Graham: I don't dispute that it is most material that your lordships should have the evidence of Mr. Egan.

Sir C. Russell remarked that the Attorney-General's statement implied that Mr. Egan was flying from justice.

The President: If he came here and told the truth he would get a certificate.

Sir Charles Russell said that the affidavit on which he made the application showed that Mr. Egan was prominently engaged in the presidential campaign, and was also in business as a corn merchant in America. For these and other reasons it was impossible that he could come and be examined as a witness, and there was no legal power to compel him to do so. He might add that there were most cogent reasons why the evidence of Mr. Egan was of vital importance, not merely on the question of the forged letters, but as bearing on the mode in which it was alleged the forgery was committed.

Mr. Graham agreed that Mr. Egan was undoubtedly one of the parties implicated in these charges, and, in a sense, a party to these proceedings. Mr. Egan was a person entitled to appear before the commission, but he should come there personally and give his explanation before the Court. Mr. Egan was the treasurer of the league. He was the person who was alleged to have dispensed the moneys of the league which were paid to the murderers in the Phœnix Park.

Sir C. Russell: Will my friend show us where that is alleged.

Mr. Graham: It has been alleged two or three times. It is in the letters that he sent £300 to Carey and another £50 to some one else. As soon as the League was suppressed they made away with the books. As far as our information goes Mr. Parnell's secretary brought them over here. They were eventually sent on to France to get them out of the jurisdiction, and it is extremely doubtful whether those books or any record of how the moneys of the league were disposed of will be produced. After the Phœnix Park murders were committed Egan was in Paris, and sent from there moneys to persons engaged in them, and as soon as Carey, the informer, made his statement Egan left for America. He has not come into the jurisdiction of the Courts since. It is most distinctly alleged against him that he was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders; that he has been in constant communication with Mr. Parnell and others since; and that he has taken an active part in and could give a good deal of information as to what has been going on in America. There is nothing in this affidavit which suggests any reason why Mr. Egan should not come here, and I would suggest that, whatever your lordships' view, you should suspend your decision on the point for the present. If he does not attend then you may consider whether he should be examined in America.

Sir C. Russell: This is not an application on the part of Mr. Egan, but on behalf of Mr. Parnell and the eighty-four members who are associated with him in this matter.

Mr. Graham: Mr. Egan, as we say, has been Mr. Parnell's chief ally.

Sir C. Russell: You say a good many things, and amongst others that Mr. Egan was even charged with being connected with the Phœnix Park murders. I am instructed that there is not the slightest foundation for any such statement, which was made for the first time in the speech of the Attorney-General. If your lordships see any good in postponing to a later stage the consideration of this question, I cannot say anything against it, but I could satisfy your lordships easily as to the absolute necessity of having Mr. Egan's evidence in some form or other.

The President: We are of opinion that this application is at least premature. There is nothing put forward to show that Mr. Egan cannot be in this country. The only ground stated is that of business occupation, and it seems to me highly probable that he may be able to come here. If he does not there will be ample time for us to allow a commissioner to go.

Sir C. Russell: There is one remaining application—that is, for the release of Mr. John Dillon, on such conditions as to bail or otherwise as your lordships think right.

Mr. Graham: Of course I do not take any part in this application, but acquiesce in whatever your lordships think right.

Sir C. Russell said he based his application on the grounds that Mr. Dillon was a person against whom serious charges were made, who filled a very prominent position in public life, and who ought to have, as a matter of common justice, an opportunity of the fullest and amplest kind to prepare for his own defence, and, so far as his evidence was material, to assist in the defence of others. There might be coupled with the order for his temporary freedom any conditions which their lordships might propose as to Mr. Dillon's entire abstention from political meetings.

The President: Our powers are exclusively derived from this Act of Parliament, and we cannot go beyond it. Ordinarily a prisoner is brought up from day to day and remains in custody at night. No doubt the terms of this Act give us wider powers, but we are of opinion that we must not do more than appears consistent with the exact words. I must say that the affidavit fails to satisfy us that the release is necessary. Mr. Dillon would be allowed to see his solicitor, and I, therefore, do not feel impressed by the hardship of keeping him in custody. Further, we are of opinion that, substantially, the inquiry has not commenced, and it is only for the purpose of being present at the inquiry that this power can be exercised. We are therefore of opinion that this application is premature, and we can only make an order for Mr. Dillon's attendance at the time, subject to the condition that he takes no part in other public proceedings. Assuming that these conditions are assented to, the order will be that Mr. Dillon be released in order to attend the inquiry until further orders. Then will arise the question of bail. We are inclined to think bail should not be required, but that Mr. Dillon should enter into his own recognisances in £1,000.

Sir C. Russell: As your lordship will not be sitting as a Court until Oct. 22, will you make an order now not to be delivered out until such day as your lordship may state?

The President: We will make an order not to be delivered out until Thursday, Oct. 18.

The President intimated that he would deal in chambers with Mr. Graham's application for summonses to witnesses out of the jurisdiction, and proceeded to grant the order asked by the learned counsel for an inspection of the books of the Land League bankers.

Mr. Graham: I don't know whether your lordships have decided where you intend to sit. When we get our witnesses here, if there are as many reporters as there are to-day, this court, I am afraid, will be inconveniently small.

The President: But you don't want many witnesses in court.

Mr. Graham: No, but there must necessarily be more people present.

The President: I should be very glad if we could get some larger court. I don't know how we are to obtain it. I think, subject to the little difficulty you have suggested, we have been very comfortable. (Laughter.)

Mr. Asquith: May I say, also, it is a very great convenience meeting in this building.

Mr. Graham: I thought there might be some arrangement with the Lord Chief Justice to allow you the use of that court.

The President: I don't know what the Lord Chief Justice would say. I have made no application to him. At all events, we will meet here on the first day. I think the public are best represented by the press, to whom, no doubt, a great number of seats have been allotted.

The Commission adjourned at ten minutes past three till Oct. 22.

HEALTH OF WINDSOR.—In his report for the current month, Mr. Edward Casey, the Medical Officer of Health for Windsor, states that in consequence of a fatal case of diphtheria having occurred in one of the dwellings in Bath-house-row, he made an inspection of all the premises in that court. He found that in seven of the houses there were sinks in the back scullery having the waste pipes in direct communication with the drain or sewer, and protected only by a bell-trap. In all these cases, with one exception, whenever the bell was lifted, as it must sometimes be, sewer gas escaped freely into the house, as was evidenced by a plainly perceptible up-current from the pipe, and a very foul smell. Mr. Casey thinks it very probable that this defect was the cause of the illness and death which primarily led to the inspection. Twice previously these drains have been reported upon as nuisances, but proceedings were finally abandoned in deference to the opinion that it might not be possible to prove that such structural defects constituted nuisances within the meaning of the Act. Now, however, it being evident that so long as these drains remain in their present condition the health and lives of the occupants of the houses are in danger, the medical officer has deemed it his duty to report to the Windsor Urban Sanitary Authority that the dwellings in question are unfit for human habitation, and that they are insufficiently provided with sanitary accommodation.

THE FIRE AT A WELSH RECTORY.—Mr. James Rowland, of The Warren, Bodfari, North Wales, writes disclaiming the suggestion that the recent fire at the rectory, or the outrage at the same place a year ago, was due to the rector's utterances on the tithe question. On the contrary, says Mr. Rowland, there is no such question in the parish of Bodfari, no one charges the rector with ever having used an unkind word on the subject, and he possesses the goodwill and respect of all his parishioners. The fire was the result of pure accident, arising from the overheating of the kitchen range.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY, at exactly the same cost as in England alone.—Hartmann's System of International Education. Founded 1866. Mr. Hartmann attends 9, Moorgate-st., on Wednesdays. 1. Commercial or Professional Education. Age of pupils 8 to 18. 2. Preparation for Army, Legal, and Medical Exams., if required. Pupils can study entirely at Finchley-road, London, or may go for short or long periods to Paris, Boulogne, or Germany, without any extra charge, trouble, or anxiety to parents. 3. Only Boarders received at Anglo-French and German College, Finchley-road, London, also at Paris, Boulogne, Bonn, Hanover. 4. Day pupils at International Coll., Finchley rd., and Richmond. 5. North London and Metropolitan railways issue tickets at reduced fares to Daily Pupils from all parts of London and the suburbs. 6. In Paris schools there are ten French pupils to one English. Entire care of youths from Spain, India, America, Colonies. Address secretary, Anglo-French College, Finchley road, London. Pupils are also received abroad to study French or German only. N.B.—Pupils start for Paris, Boulogne, &c., next week.—(Advt.)

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNCHEBERG, Sept. 17.

The guests of the Emperor arrived at Dahmsdorf station a little before nine o'clock this morning, and drove on to Muncheberg, where the Kaiser met them at the ancient gate on the Berlin-road. His Majesty wore a general's undress uniform, with the Star of the Black Eagle and the Cross of the Johanniter Order.

The Kaiser greeted Archduke Albrecht most cordially, and chatted with him, while Prince Albrecht of Prussia was busily conversing with Count von Waldersee. Prince Heinrich was also there with the Crown-Prince of Greece, who accompanied him throughout the day. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia arrived about the same time.

Shortly afterwards the Grand-Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch of Russia rode up with his suite, wearing the white undress uniform of his Prussian Cuirassiers and their helmet, with the George Order on his breast and the Cross *Pour le Mérite* round his neck. The Kaiser rode out to meet him, and conversed with him for some time, Archduke Albrecht turning, meanwhile, to Count von Waldersee.

The military attachés were also present, including Colonel Swaine, who was in undress uniform.

The Kaiser also spoke to Prince Christian and his son, and shook hands with various high officers. His Majesty was extremely gay and animated, and was not troubled as on the former days with the cares of commanding an Army-Corps, General von Pape being in command of the *Garde du Corps*.

The scene of the manœuvres was a little south of Muncheberg, and fire was opened shortly after the arrival of the Kaiser and his guests. The Eastern Army, supposed to be marching on Berlin, was represented by the *Garde du Corps*, while the defenders on the West were the regiments of the Third Army-Corps under Lieutenant-General Bronsart von Schellendorf. The fighting began with a magnificent cavalry engagement, and ended after about a three-hours' conflict, during which time the defenders steadily drove the enemy towards the South-East.

The weather was very fine, but the dust so bad that two cavalry regiments actually charged into each other, luckily with no worse result than that a horse was killed, and a cuirassier had his arm broken.

As to-day was the first of the Great Manœuvres, when corps fight against corps in full numbers, without any "skeleton" forces, shoals of people besieged the stations in Berlin, and poured out on the scene of the manœuvres. Their behaviour—especially their contemptuous familiarity with the police—was a striking contrast to that of the country-folk who had crowded to the mimic warfare last week.

To-night there will be a bivouac, and most of the Berliners have remained to see it.

Our correspondent, writing from Muncheberg under the date of Sept. 14, says:

"A few words more are necessary in praise of the movements of Friday. The dispositions made to carry them out, and the rapid and energetic manner in which the whole was done, have shown that the Kaiser has well learned the lessons taught him by the 'Red Prince,' his uncle, whom he held in such high esteem. It is an historical fact, however, that Prince Frederick Charles, with all his passion for his profession, and notwithstanding his greatness as a general, never understood—as his nephew the Emperor certainly does—how to hurl large cavalry masses, when he had them at his disposal, against the enemy, in close order and all together, in such a way as to thoroughly annihilate the foe. This was especially to be seen at Koniggratz, and afterwards at Mars-la-Tour. Whilst the cavalry of the West Corps was receiving a double annihilating blow, the first and second Infantry Divisions of the Guard met on the line of country between Friedrichshof and Heinersdorf, and advanced against the battalions of Von Versen's *avant-garde*. The infantry battle, which was now chiefly being carried on for the possession of a farm near Fritzfelde, under the Kaiser's personal direction, continued till nearly noon, the line of riflemen being continually reinforced, without any decisive result. Then, just before noon, the right wing of the West Corps began to give way. The horse again played a decisive part. The corps of cavalry advancing from Muncheberg (which was now on our right flank) came down with a tremendous dash upon the West Corps, which had its last infantry reserves engaged, and completely doubled it up. The Kaiser seized the favourable moment in order to advance with his whole line *tambours-battants* against the enemy. His own body-guard, the 1st Foot Guards, and the Hussars of the body-guard, which were being held in reserve, were utilised for this purpose in the centre. This was decisive for the battle, which the Kaiser now won with great brilliancy. In bringing about the day's success the cavalry had played an important part, first, by annihilating the enemy's horse, and then, by utilising the right moment, to fall upon the flank of the enemy's infantry. The Kaiser's generalship was especially remarkable for the concentration of his artillery-fire on the guns of the enemy; for the position assigned to the cavalry on the right flank, when twelve regiments were utilised, all charging at the right moment; and by the splendid advance of the whole line at the conclusion of the battle. The infantry was also excellently posted, and occupied a well-protected position round the village.

"Both sides had very large masses of cavalry at their disposal, and as the ground was suitable to their movements, Friday's battle proved to be an engagement of cavalry on a grand and gigantic scale. Of course we were only in mimic war, and the main object therein is to practise the troops and to train the others for movements likely to be required in real action. It is therefore not by way of criticism that I mention that it seemed to me that the effect of the infantry firing was not always sufficiently respected, chiefly by the infantry reserves, but also by the artillery; but this is the only thing against which a keen military eye could possibly have taken exception. It was simply marvellous to see with what skill the superior officers moved the large masses under their orders, and how ably and cleverly the younger officers exhibited the independence required by modern tactics.

"After Friday's battle the Kaiser gave an account of it to his mounted officers assembled around him, and Count von Waldersee, the Chief of the General-Staff, and General von Versen made their reports. The Kaiser changed horses, mounting an excellent jumper, and then followed a march past. One after another the infantry and cavalry regiments, at the close of their trying day—for an immense amount of ground had been covered—marched past in excellent parade-form. The horses, too, seemed none the worse for the exertions that had been demanded of them. Both men and animals are in capital training. With regard to the men, it should be noted that every private wears his pack the whole day, not once laying it aside for repose; and I did not notice the slightest sign of fatigue anywhere. The weather was fine and warm. The Kaiser opened the parade, riding past his Royal and illustrious guests. His Majesty was followed at a short distance by Count von Waldersee, and then by his personal suite. The magnificent regiment of the 1st Foot Guards, which cannot anywhere be matched for size of men and general soldierly appearance, excited universal admiration as it marched past, every line being as perfect as possible, in the old Prussian style, which after Tuesday next will never be seen again. According to the new regulations, the rifles will be carried at the slope, and the well-known step, which is so extremely smart on parade, will retire into history. The 3rd Battalion of the Kaiser-Franz Regiment, which is under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and a company of what is called the Lehr-Battalion, gave us an idea of how the infantry will then look. In the 2nd Brigade, the 2nd Foot Guards and Fusilier Guards and 4th Foot Guards equally excited admiration by their magnificent marching and appearance. It was also noticed how wonderfully quickly the troops learn their work, for of the men we saw most of them had only been with the colours from a year to eighteen months, and none of them ever actually remain more than about two years and two months with the regiment, though the nominal term of service is five years.

"The cavalry came next, with Count von Alten at their head. The clouds of dust somewhat concealed the regiments as they passed, but horses and men made an excellent impression on all who were looking on. The Uhlans and 10th Hussars (Green) went by splendidly. The German cavalry march past at the trot or gallop, which is much more difficult than the slow canter that is alone permitted in England. It is easy enough to keep line as our cavalry march past. On Friday, too, I noticed even the band of one of the regiments playing when they were at the gallop, and do not remember ever having seen or heard of the same in England.

"After the Parade his Majesty returned to Muncheberg, the Royal and other guests riding off to the railway station in order to proceed to Berlin. The cavalry bivouacked for the night at Hoppegarten—not the place of racing renown, but another Hoppegarten."

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Stocks opened strong, but afterwards became weak. Later, however, [illegible] reaction set in, and the market closed firm. Money, easy. Petroleum, firm and active. [illegible] active. Sugar, strong. Tin, firm but quiet.

	Saturday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	1 p.c.	4 p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	1 p.c.	4 p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 84½	4 84½
Cable Transfers	4 89¼	4 89¼
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23⅛	5 23⅛
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94⅞	94⅞
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	129⅜	129⅜
Western Union Telegraph Shares	83	83⅛
Canada Southern Shares	51	51½
Canadian Pacific Shares	56	56¼
Central of New Jersey Shares	88¼	[illegible]
Central Pacific Shares	35	35½
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	110½	110¼
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	[illegible]	110⅜
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shrs.	139	139
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shrs.	61¾	61¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	102	102½
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	141½	141¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	[illegible]	19½
Illinois Central Shares	117	118
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	97½	98
Louisville and Nashville Shares	58½	59
Michigan Central Shares	84½	84
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	13	13
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	28½	28⅛
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	100½	99½
New York Central and Hudson River	108½	108½
New York, Ontario, and Western	17	17¼
Northern Pacific Common Stock	27½	27½
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	61¼	61½
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	56¼	57¼
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	24½	24
Oregon and Trans-Continental	[illegible]	29
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	51¾	51¼
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	32	32
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	71	71
St. Louis & S. Francisco First Prf. Shrs.	112½	112
Union Pacific Shares	59	58¾
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shrs.	14½	14
Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shrs.	26½	26½
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,000	21,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	1,000	7,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	5,000	2,000
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10⅞	10⅞
Petroleum, Crude	6¼	6¼
Petroleum, Standard White	7¼	7¼
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	91½	93⅜
Spirits of Turpentine	39	40
Lard, Wilcox's	10 25	10 75
Lard, Wilcox's Futures Oct. del.	10 25	10 75
Lard, Fairbank's	10 10	10 75
Tallow, Prime City	5⅜	5⅜
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovados	5¼	5¼
Corn, New Western	54½	54½
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	98½	101½
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	98½	101
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	15½	15½
Coffee, Good Rio, on spot	15¼	15½
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.25 3.45	3.35 3.55
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	21 00	21 00
Tin, Straits	22 70	23 20
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	—	17 25 bid.
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdom	*3s 10½d	†4s 0d
Freight for Grain, str. to L'pool, pr. bl.	4¼d	4¼d
Freight ditto London, do.	5¼d	5¼d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	¼	¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	54½	55
Petroleum, Standard White	7½	7½
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	10	10

* To arrive 5s. † To arrive 5s 3d.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Wheat opened firm, at ⅛c to ¼c improvement, and has been subject to some fluctuation on free speculative trading. There were continued reports of unfavourable crop-weather in the North-West. Export demand was good, but the closing is quiet though firm, 1¼c to 1½c dearer. The visible supply shows an increase of about 950,000 bushels on the week.

Sales, futures, 7,224,000 bushels; spot, 110,000 bushels. Receipts, 350,000 bushels; same day last year, 179,820 bushels. Clearances, 420,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	99¼	101¼	102⅜	103⅛	[illegible]	106½
Saturday	97⅞	98⅞	99⅞	100⅝	102	104⅞

Corn opened steady, with little change in values, but hardened in sympathy with wheat and on considerable buying to cover short contracts. Export demand was fairly good, and the market closes steady at ⅛c to ⅜c improvement. The visible supply shows a decrease on the week of about 500,000 bushels.

Sales, futures, 1,936,000 bushels; spot, 104,000 bushels. Receipts, 120,000 bushels; same day last year, 11,932 bushels. Clearances, 160,000 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	52¼	52⅞	53⅛	51⅜	49⅛
Saturday	51⅞	52½	52⅜	50⅞	49⅜

Lard opened a firm market, with heavy covering by shorts. At eleven o'clock the market continued strong, with values advancing rapidly. Fluctuations were somewhat violent, and with little offering for next month's delivery; the market closes strong at the advance.

Sales, 1,000 tierces.

	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
To-day	8.72	—	10.65	9.22	8.80
Saturday	8.40	—	10.19	8.44	—

Coffee opened firm at some advance, December selling immediately after the opening at 11.50. A heavy trade resulted, and mainly on bears covering the market closes 5 to 25 points up, tone steady. Stocks in the United States are 153,000 bags, and the warehouse deliveries for the past week amounted to 79,000 bags.

Sales, 84,200 bags.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
To-day	12.95	12.45	11.95	11.40	11.10	11.05	10.95
	April, 10.90; May, 10.90; June, —.						
Saturday	12.15	12.20	11.70	11.20	10.95	10.90	10.35
	April, 10.85; May, 10.85; June, 10.80.						

Cotton has been in better demand with a fair amount of local buying, closing steady, 4 to 6 points dearer.

Sales, 66,000 bales.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
To-day	9.79	9.76	9.76	9.75	9.80	9.88	9.98	10.07	10.16
Saturday	9.74	9.72	9.72	9.70	9.78	9.86	9.94	10.02	10.10

Petroleum Pipe Line Certificates opened at 90¼, and have been in better request for Western account, closing steady at 93⅜c.

Sales, 2,145,000 barrels; pipe-line runs, 39,000 barrels; shipment from regions, 59,000 barrels.

Copper has been in good request, but there is little offering, closing firm at 17.25 bid for October delivery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Wheat opened steady, ⅛c dearer, and advanced early in the day on news as to unfavourable harvest weather in the North-western sections. Some excitement followed, owing to bears being squeezed for current month's delivery. After an active and fluctuating market the closing is firm, September being 4c dearer, and other positions ⅞c to 1⅛c up.

Receipts, 600,000 bushels; same day last year, 659,693 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
To-day	97½	93¾	93⅜	94	97⅞
Saturday	93¾	92⅞	93⅛	93⅝	96⅞

Corn opened steady, unchanged, and advanced mainly in sympathy with wheat. At the close a steady tone obtains, values being ⅛c to ⅜c dearer.

Receipts, 463,000 bushels; same day last year, 497,996 bushels.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	44⅜	44⅜	41⅝	39⅝	[illegible]	39⅞
Saturday	44	43¾	41⅛	38⅞	[illegible]	39⅜

Lard was strong at the opening values for near positions, showing considerable improvement. October sold early in the day at 10.85, and after a further advance and some excitement the market closes strong, 20 to 40 points up.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	10.70	10.70	9.50		
Saturday	10.50	10.30	9.30		8.12

Pork has been active, with some demand for forward positions, closing firm, 24 points down to 15 points up.

Receipts: Hogs, 15,000; same day last year, 23,000.

	Sept.	Nov.
To-day	14.60	15.55
	Year Pork, 15.55.	
Saturday	14.42	15.37
	Year Pork, 15.75.	

Ribs have been in good demand, and close with a steady tone, at 2½ to 5 points decline.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	8.80	8.75	7.47½
Saturday	8.82½	8.77½	7.52½

Bacon, a firm market. Light and heavy hogs unchanged.

Receipts: Hogs, Western Cities, 11,000; same day last year, 12,137.

	Clear middle halves.	Light hogs.	Heavy hogs.
To-day	9.75	6.70	6.60
Saturday	9.70	6.70	6.60

Provisions have ruled steady throughout.

The Queen has been pleased to present an engraving of herself, and signed by her Majesty, to Miss Emily Faithfull.

The traffic receipts of the Suez-Canal on Saturday amounted to 150,000f and on Sunday to 140,000f, against 120,000f and 80,000f respectively on the corresponding days of last year.

ZOLA'S NOVELS.—Mr. Poland, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, mentioned to the Recorder the case of Mr. Henry Vizetelly, the publisher, of Catherine-street, Strand, who was charged with exposing indecent literature for sale, the alleged indecent literature being Zola's novels, or, rather, some of them. The learned gentleman explained that originally the case had been a private prosecution; but the Public Prosecutor had now taken up the matter, and time was required to look properly into the case. No opposition was offered, and the Recorder agreed to postpone the hearing until next session.

PROFESSIONALS AND AMATEURS.—At Clerkenwell Police-court, yesterday, Thomas Robert Barton, twenty-three, swimming instructor, of 29, Lifford-street, Putney, was charged on a warrant with unlawfully obtaining by false and fraudulent pretences from Edward Herbert Blunt one Gladstone bag, value £2 2s. Mr. Rogers, solicitor, of Messrs. Powell and Rogers, appeared for the prosecution; and the Amateur Swimming Association was represented by Mr. Arthur Cook. Mr. Rogers in opening the case explained that the bag in question had been offered by the prosecutor, who was the proprietor of the Marble Baths, Junction-road, as a prize to be competed for in a swimming race open to amateurs only, under the rules of the Amateur Swimming Association. The prisoner had entered for the race under the name of Henry Clarke, representing himself to be an amateur, and had obtained the prize. Mr. Rogers referred to the rule of the association describing an amateur, and contended that by representing himself to be an amateur the prisoner had been guilty of obtaining an undue advantage by false and fraudulent pretences. The prosecutor having given evidence in support of the charge, Mr. Bros remanded the case for a fortnight, agreeing to accept bail.

Sealskin Garments and Ladies' Furs at half-price. [illegible] —Phillips' City Fur Warehouse, [illegible] —(Advt.)

GEODETIC CONFERENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SALZBURG, Sept. 17.—A Geodetic Conference was opened here to-day for the purpose of discussing the adoption of an international system of longitudinal measurement. Twenty-five members were present, among whom were representatives of Germany, England, France, and other European nations.

The proceedings commenced with addresses of welcome to the delegates by the Governor and the Burgomaster, the former speaking in the name of the Government and the latter on behalf of the town. Señor Ibañez, the Spanish representative, as president of the conference, returned thanks in the French language. The secretary then made his report in both French and German, at the conclusion of which a scientific paper was read in German.

GENERAL NEWS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, Sept. 17.—While M. Natchovics, Minister of Finance, was travelling a few days ago, between Bucharest and Giurgevo, a man named Kisseloff fired four shots at him with a revolver. The bullets merely grazed him, without doing any serious harm. Kisseloff was immediately arrested. It is believed that private and not political motives were at the bottom of the affair.

PERIL IN EAST LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

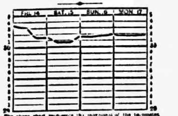
SIR—The terrible Whitechapel tragedies, with their lurid revelation of the condition of life amongst the East-end poor, emphasise the need of getting more amongst the massed population. We want, it is true, better police protection, and for this I would suggest the use of our idle military for many public police duties. This arrangement would allow of a much larger unmilitary police for patrol and inspection work, at no additional cost.

But the people themselves need to be got at, and got at in their own homes. The homes of the poor should be regularly and frequently visited by level-headed, trained Christian men and women, who, by counsel, sympathy, encouragement, temporal help judiciously administered, action in matters sanitary, and by other good and practical means, might largely purify the moral atmosphere, and keep the unfortunate in life's fray from running into excesses in their despair. This is a kind of work which several of us in East London are endeavouring to carry on, but we get scant sympathy and help from the affluent classes. Our funds are allowed to exhaust themselves, and the work, which sorely needs rapid development, is checked, if not arrested. I employ eight such men and women as those I have described, but with a practically empty exchequer I cannot take a single step forward, whatever may be the urgency. It is well for the peace of mind of many of the prosperous that they are ignorant of the real condition of the poor and also of the sentiments of many of the destitute. Next year Paris celebrates the centenary of her great revolution. My deep conviction is that the French are more than a hundred years ahead of us in revolutionary experience. It needs but for suitable leaders to be forthcoming, and the impoverished multitudes of London will rise as one man. Ten thousand may be driven out of this square or that, but when half-a-million people spring to their feet, there will be another kind of reckoning. Why not deal with the matter whilst there is time? Those of us who are doing our best in East London will most gladly give up our posts to any who can do the very trying work better; but whilst we stand in the breach let us not be forsaken.—Faithfully yours,

W. EVANS HURNDALL, Minister of Harley-street Chapel, Bow.

16, Cottage-grove, Bow, London, E., Sept. 17.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



The above chart represents the movement of the barometer, corrected for sea level and reduced to 32° F., during the four days ending midnight, Sept. 17-18.

The Meteorological Office last evening (5.15) issued the subjoined forecasts:

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

Districts.		Forecasts.
0. Scotland,	N.	S.W. and W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain locally.
1. Do.	E.	Light variable airs; fair generally, but some mist or fog.
2. England,	N.E.	Variable or N.E. breezes; fair generally, with local fogs in morning.
3. Do.	E.	Same as No. 5.
4. Midland Counties.		Same as No. 2.
5. England, (with London and Channel).	S.	N.E. winds, light or moderate; fair generally, but local fogs in morning.
6. Scotland,	W.	Same as No. 1.
7. England, (and N. Wales).	N.W.	
8. England, (and S. Wales).	S.W.	E. winds, light or moderate; fair generally.
9. Ireland,	N.	Light breezes, chiefly S.W., fair generally.
10. Do.	S.	Same as No. 2.

ROBERT H. SCOTT, Secretary.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, TUESDAY (2 A.M.)

Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
30·26 Rising.	60°	N.E. Calm.	Cloudy.

Our correspondents forward the following latest telegraphic reports:

BRIGHTON.—Bar. 30·33, steady; N.N.E.; fine and clear.
BRISTOL.—Bar. 30·25, steady; wind S.S.E., light; weather fine.
CORK.—Bar. 30·16, rising; weather very fine.
LIVERPOOL.—Bar. 30·30, falling; wind N.N.W., light; fine.
KIRKWALL (ORKNEY).—Bar. 30·26; therm. 56°; wind W.; mild and showery.
PARIS.—Bar. 30·15; therm. at noon, 65°; weather dull.
[illegible].—Bar. 30·22, rising irregularly; therm. 62·0°; wind W., gentle; fine, sunny.
HOLYHEAD.—A calm; misty; sea smooth; bar. 30·305.
DOVER.—Bar. 30·10, steady; wind N.E., light; weather overcast during the day, with occasional showers of misty rain; a fine night; sea smooth; steamboats had good passages across the Channel.
FOLKESTONE (9.0 p.m.).—Wind N.E., light; overcast; bar. 30·20, steady; smooth passages across the Channel.
PRAWLE POINT (7.20 p.m.).—Wind E., moderate; sea smooth.
LIZARD (4.5 p.m.).—Wind E., light; fine.

There is no indication of an immediate change from somewhat overcast and warm weather.

An inquest was held at Bovisand Fort, near Plymouth, yesterday afternoon, on the body of Lieutenant Edmonds, 6th Battery, 1st Brigade Northern Division Royal Artillery, who was found dead on Sunday evening in his quarters at the fort, shot in the breast with a revolver lying close by. Both Major Rowley, commanding the battery, and Army-Surgeon Morgan expressed the opinion that, judging by the nature of the wound and position of the body when found, the injuries were accidentally inflicted. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Constable Keevins, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed at the village of Carna, thirty miles from Clifden, county Galway, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with his own rifle.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PURITY SOCIETY.—The council of this society have determined to send to every clergyman in the United Kingdom and to about 6,000 laymen of influence a report of the committee on purity adopted by the Lambeth Conference of the Bishops of the Anglican Communion in July last. In this report the committee call upon all, whether of their own communion or not, to rally round the standard of a high and pure morality, and especially do they press upon those who have the cure of souls to ask themselves what they are doing, or can do, to protect their flocks from the deadly ravages of sin. Satisfied as to the gravity of the evil, and feeling that nothing short of general action on the part of all Christian people will avail to arrest it, the bishops have determined to confer with the clergy and laity of their several dioceses as to how best to bring about a general reformation of manners, especially to guard the sanctity of marriage, to purify art and literature, and to enforce or amend the laws framed to guard the innocent, punish the guilty, rescue the fallen, suppress the haunts of vice, and remove temptation from the thoroughfares.

SUICIDE AT A STATION.—Yesterday afternoon a respectably-dressed woman, apparently about thirty years of age, was sitting in a waiting-room at Liverpool-street Station. She suddenly left her seat, remarking to a gentleman standing close by that she had poisoned herself. Almost immediately she screamed out and fell to the ground. Dr. Berwick, the Great Eastern Railway Company's medical officer, was promptly in attendance, and everything was done to restore the poor woman, but without success, and she was soon pronounced to be dead. The body was removed to the mortuary, in Golden-lane, to await an inquest. On the clothes being searched 1s 5d in money was found in the pocket, together with the following letter, undated and without address: "Dear Tom—I could not see the things taken from my house; what I said this morning is true. Pray to God for me, your distressed wife. I hope God will forgive me and help you. I cannot stand this any longer; it is too much for me. Good-bye, farewell.—LUCY." An address "Mrs. Groves, Hally-road, Enfield Lock," was found on a slip of paper, but not in the same handwriting as the letter. The remains have not yet been identified.

GREAT FIRE AT CARDIFF.—A correspondent telegraphed last night: "A fire which broke out at Cardiff this (Monday) evening is still raging, and is expected to continue all day to-morrow. The conflagration is at the petroleum works of Messrs. Johnstone, Miles, and Co., who are among the largest of the local merchants. Owing to the nature of the goods stored the fire brigade up to now have been unable to cope with the flames, which are rapidly extending. Already three large buildings have been gutted. The management estimate the value of the oil in stock at £20,000."

DRINK RECORD.—It appears from the figures for the fiscal year 1887, which have just been published, that 717,748,854 gallons of malt liquor were consumed in the United States during the year. Nearly all this quantity was produced in America, only 2,500,000 gallons being imported. The *per capita* consumption now reaches 11.98 gallons, or nearly eight times what it was in 1840. The consumption of "hard liquors," on the contrary, has decreased. Of distilled spirits, 71,064,735 gallons were used in 1887 less than in 1860, when the population was only half as large. It is stated that American beer has now almost completely taken the place of Medford rum and Kentucky whiskey.

"Brain Salt" (registered) is the name which accurately describes the newest and most effective remedy for headaches and sea-sickness. It is invaluable to travellers, and speedily relieves those suffering from the effects of over-brainwork. Its effect is to quickly refresh those suffering from nervous derangement, migraine, &c. Of chemists, 2s. 9d., or post free 3s., from the sole proprietors, F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, London, E.C.—(ADVERTISEMENT.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Season 1888.—Freeman Thomas's Seventh Annual Series of PROMENADE CONCERTS, THIS EVENING, at eight. Admission [illegible] Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. [illegible] Box-office open daily, ten till five.

MADAME PATEY (her first appearance this season) [illegible] will SING THIS EVENING [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

MR. ORLANDO HARLEY will SING THIS EVENING [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

MR. JAMES HAMILTON will PLAY THIS EVENING [illegible] FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN. The ORCHESTRA of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS will PLAY THIS EVENING [illegible] amphitheatre, and promenade, 1s.—Box-office open ten to five.

MADAME ALWINA VALLERIA and Madame BELLE COLE will SING TO-MORROW EVENING.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD will make his first appearance at the COVENT-GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING. Classical Night. [illegible] No extra charge.

FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

FIRST GRAND MILITARY NIGHT of the SEASON, THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, 1888, Anniversary of the Battle of Alma. Extra Military Bands. [illegible] Admission 1s.

THE ROSE QUEEN WALTZ, by A. G. Crowe, will be performed and SUNG by STEDMAN'S CHOIR [illegible] THIS EVENING. FREEMAN THOMAS'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, COVENT-GARDEN.

DRURY-LANE.—Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager. Will re-open SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 22, with a new grand spectacular drama, entitled THE ARMADA, a romance of 1588, by Henry Hamilton and Augustus Harris.

THE ARMADA at DRURY-LANE.—Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and [illegible]; Leonard Boyne, [illegible] Edward Gardiner, Victor [illegible] Harry Nicholls.

THE ARMADA.—Plymouth Sound. The Harvest Home. The Last Loaf. The Abduction.

THE ARMADA.—Spain. A Suspect of the Inquisition. The Attempt to Seize the Vixen.

THE ARMADA.—Elizabeth's Court. The News of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Cross at Charing, 1588. View of Westminster Abbey and Holborn-stairs. The United Bards. Rousing the Volunteers. For Hearth and Home.

THE ARMADA.—The Game of Bowls on Plymouth Hoe. Reproduction of the Picture of Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., by kind permission of the Publisher, and under the personal supervision of the Artist. The Foe's in Sight.

THE ARMADA.—The Council of War Aboard the Admiral's ship.

THE ARMADA.—The Fight off Calais. The Fire-ships. The Defeat of the Armada.

THE ARMADA.—The Spanish Inquisition. The Auto da fe. The Rescue.

THE ARMADA.—Whitehall. A Royal Reward.

THE ARMADA.—The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. Elizabeth's Triumphal Progress. God Save the Queen.

THE ARMADA, at DRURY-LANE, SATURDAY, Sept. 22. Box-office open daily, from ten to six.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.—TO-NIGHT.—"There is some soul of goodness in things evil."—Henry V.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, [illegible] CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open daily from ten till five. No fees.

MORNING PERFORMANCE of CAPTAIN SWIFT SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 22, and following Saturday, at 2.30. Doors open at two o'clock.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ADELPHI.—A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE UNION JACK, by Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy. Great success. 10th Time. The theatre lighted entirely by electricity.

ADELPHI.—Mr. WILLIAM TERRISS as JACK MEDWAY, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Great Success. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT and Mr. J. D. BEVERIDGE, TO-NIGHT, at eight. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. J. L. SHINE and Mr. DALTON SOMERS, TO-NIGHT, at eight. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Mr. LAURENCE CAUTLEY, Mr. HOWARD RUSSELL, Mr. EDWARD LENNOX, &c., TO-NIGHT, at eight. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—Miss MILLWARD as ETHEL ARDEN, in THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Great Success. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss HELEN FORSYTH and Miss OLGA NETHERSOLE, TO-NIGHT, at eight. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK.—Miss CLARA JECKS, Miss ELEANOR BUFTON, and Miss DOLORES DRUMMOND, TO-NIGHT, at eight. 10th Time.

ADELPHI.—THE UNION JACK, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Preceded, at 7.15, by THE LOTTERY TICKET. Messrs. Leonard, Somers, Russell; Miss L. Bufton, Miss L. Beaumont. Doors open at seven. Box-office ten to five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

A NOBLE moral underlies the marvellous tale.—Quarterly Review.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

"FOR the good which I would I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I practise."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD in DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE, THIS EVENING, at nine. Preceded, at eight, by LESBIA, a classical comedy [illegible] Miss BEATRICE CAMERON. Matinee, Saturday Morning, at two. Box-office, Mr. Hurst, open from ten to five. Doors open at 7.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.—"He has come, he has been seen, and he has conquered."—Telegraph. "Thrills the house."—Times. [illegible]

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Lesbia."—TO-NIGHT, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE at nine. Preceded at eight, by LESBIA, a classical comedy in one act. [illegible] LESBIA, Miss BEATRICE CAMERON. Doors open 7.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.—TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, [illegible], E. F. Mayeur, and Harry Nicholls; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cissy Richards, [illegible], and Fannie Leslie. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) ten to five. Doors 7.15.

MATINEES of THE STILL ALARM, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), and Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.15. [illegible]—PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—"The Engine House Scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the stage has ever produced."—Vide Daily Telegraph. [illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt. TO-NIGHT, at eight, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. [illegible] Mr. HENRY NEVILLE specially engaged. Box-office open ten to five.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. HENRY NEVILLE as BOB BRIERLY. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Mr. W. H. DENNY as JIM DALTON. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss AGNES HEWITT as MAY EDWARDS. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.

OLYMPIC.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight.—Miss JENNIE LEE as SAM WILLOUGHBY. At 7.15, Comedietta.—Matinee, Saturday Next, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mrs. Willie Edouin.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45 o'clock, KLEPTOMANIA, farcical comedy, in three acts, by Mark Melford [illegible] ALADDIN, burlesque, by H. J. Byron (written up to date, and with new songs) [illegible]—STRAND THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—KLEPTOMANIA, Farcical Comedy by Mark Melford, TO-NIGHT.

ALADDIN.—Miss ALICE ATHERTON, TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

COMEDY and BURLESQUE.—The old Strand Bill TO-NIGHT.—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN.—Miss GRACE HUNTLEY, TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—ALADDIN, Burlesque (written up to date and with new songs), by H. J. Byron, [illegible] TO-NIGHT.

ALADDIN.—Miss SUSIE VAUGHAN, TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

BURLESQUE and COMEDY.—The old Strand Bill TO-NIGHT.—STRAND THEATRE.

ALADDIN.—Mr. ALBERT CHEVALIER, TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—ALADDIN and KLEPTOMANIA TO-NIGHT at 7.45.

ALADDIN.—Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, TO-NIGHT, at 9.45. KLEPTOMANIA, at 7.45.—STRAND THEATRE.

GLOBE.—Mr. Edgar Bruce and Miss Edith Woodworth, Lessees and Managers.—TO-NIGHT, [illegible]

BOOTLES' BABY (Last Three Nights), at a quarter to nine. Mr. C. W. Garthorne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, [illegible]

BOOTLES' BABY, 125th time To-Night.—TRUE COLOURS [illegible]

FIRST FROST.—Miss EDITH WOODWORTH as [illegible] FRIDAY NEXT. [illegible] GLOBE THEATRE.

FIRST FROST.—Mr. William Farren, Mr. Arthur Elwood, [illegible]

FIRST FROST.—Miss [illegible], Miss Henrietta [illegible]—GLOBE THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE will re-open MONDAY EVENING NEXT, [illegible]

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS and following EVENINGS [illegible]

PAVILION THEATRE.—"Golden Ladder." [illegible]

MR. THOMAS THORNE and Vaudeville Company [illegible] SWEETHEART TO-NIGHT [illegible]

MR. WILSON BARRETT on Tour with his London Company. PRINCE of WALES THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM, [illegible]

MR. J. L. TOOLE and Company.—LIVERPOOL, TO-NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SHE.—A Great Success.—Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.

GAIETY.—SHE.—A Great Success.—TO-NIGHT, and Every Evening, at eight, a romantic play from the celebrated novel of H. Rider Haggard.—Box-office open daily from ten till six. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s.—Manager, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford.

GAIETY.—SHE.—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.

GAIETY.—SHE.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY.—SHE.—For cast see under clock.

COURT THEATRE.—Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh. Will OPEN under the management of Mrs. John Wood [illegible] on MONDAY, Sept. 24. [illegible]

COURT THEATRE.—By special arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE, who will himself appear, the opening production will be an English version of MM. Bisson and Mars' farcical comedy, in three acts, "Les Surprises du Divorce," adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled

MAMMA. First Time MONDAY, Sept. 24.

MAMMA will be acted by Mr. John Hare, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; Miss Annie Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. [illegible] Musical Director, Mr. Andrew Levey. Box-office now open, from ten to five. Telephone No. 3,651.—COURT THEATRE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, F. J. Harris. Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 27, with a new comic opera, entitled CARINA.

CARINA.—Music by Julia Woolf. Libretto by E. L. Blanchard and Cunningham Bridgman. Musical conductor, Auguste van Biene. Produced by Charles Harris.

CARINA.—Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, [illegible]

CARINA.—Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, [illegible]

OPERA COMIQUE.—Specially redecorated, upholstered, and re-seated for this production. Magnificent scenery by Telbin and Ryan. Large chorus and ballet, with dances arranged by D'Auban. Box-office now open from ten till five.

A FAIR BIGAMIST, THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.30, ROYALTY THEATRE.

A FAIR BIGAMIST.—A new play, in four acts, by [illegible] THURSDAY NEXT. ROYALTY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at nine, a new farcical comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. Preceded by, at eight, BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

MR. W. S. PENLEY.—UNCLES AND AUNTS.

THE REFEREE says: "Can you fancy Penley making love or conjuring up a vision of him equipped for lawn tennis? You smile at the thought; see him and hear him, and you will roar."

MR. W. S. PENLEY.—EVERY EVENING.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at three o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham. BETSY, the celebrated Criterion comedy, by F. C. Burnand, THIS EVENING, at nine, [illegible] Box-office open from ten till ten. N.B.—Stage and auditorium lighted entirely by electricity.

BETSY.—TO-NIGHT.—CRITERION THEATRE.

MATINEE of BETSY, SATURDAY NEXT, at three. Doors open 2.30.—CRITERION THEATRE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—PEPITA.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY NEXT, and every Saturday, at two.

PEPITA.—"In the part of Pepita Miss Wadman acts and sings with her accustomed vivacity and gracefulness."—The Times.

PEPITA.—"The music is always bright and tuneful, and at times reaches a high order of excellence."—Morning Post.

PEPITA.—"Perhaps the author has never written a more artistic [illegible] than the bass solo and chorus [illegible]"—The Daily Telegraph.

PEPITA.—"Be it said that no more perfect ensemble has ever been witnessed in the metropolis. 'Pepita' is a big success."—Standard.

PEPITA.—"The performance of the opera, which is brightly and tastefully mounted, is remarkably smooth, and much applause was bestowed upon it during the evening."—Daily News.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—"Pepita."—Under the Management of Messrs. Auguste Van Biene and Horace Lingard. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, will be performed Lecocq's celebrated comic opera, PEPITA, with the following cast: Miss Wadman, Miss Kate Cutler, Miss Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Louis Kelleher, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c. [illegible] Box-office, Mr. Monte, open from ten to five.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese opera, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. At 7.50, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.—Box-office open from ten a.m. till eleven p.m.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO, THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2.30, until further notice.

SAVOY.—LAST WEEKS of THE MIKADO.

PRINCE of WALES'.—Mr. Horace Sedger, Lessee and Manager.—Proprietor, Mr. Edgar Bruce. DOROTHY, the successful Comedy Opera, by B. C. Stephenson and Alfred Cellier, [illegible] EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Preceded, at 7.40, by WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF. Musical Director, Ivan Caryll. [illegible]

DOROTHY.—725th PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.

DOROTHY.—MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.—The safest and coolest theatre in London. Constructed entirely with concrete and iron. Absolutely fireproof. Lighted throughout with electricity.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, A. W. Pinero's latest and greatest success, SWEET LAVENDER. Doors open eight. Carriages at eleven. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from ten to five. Telephone 3,702.

SWEET LAVENDER.—186th Time.—Mr. EDWARD TERRY as DICK PHENYL.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

SWEET LAVENDER.—Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, Bernard Gould, T. C. Valentine; [illegible] Maude Millett, M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

MATINEES of SWEET LAVENDER EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—TERRY'S THEATRE.

BRIGHTON THEATRE ROYAL.—Proprietress, Mrs. Nye Chart.—TO-NIGHT, at 7.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, Mr. Thomas Thorne and Vaudeville Company. Thursday, at 7.30, "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," [illegible]

PEPITA and FALKA COMPANIES.—TO-NIGHT, PEPITA, [illegible] SHEFFIELD. FALKA, [illegible] OLDHAM. [illegible] Auguste Van Biene and Horace Lingard, Proprietors and Managers.

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM'S Miss MARY MOORE and COMPANY in DAVID GARRICK [illegible] SCARBOROUGH, THIS EVENING.

MR. HENRY IRVING, Miss MARION TERRY, and Lyceum Company, THEATRE ROYAL, GLASGOW, TO-NIGHT. [illegible] Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

DOROTHY PROVINCIAL TOUR.—Henry J. Leslie's Opera Company.—THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM, TO-NIGHT. [illegible] Performance.

MARIE ROZE OPERA COMPANY.—Provincial Concert Tour.—BOURNEMOUTH, TO-MORROW; Southampton, Thursday; [illegible] Friday; [illegible] Saturday.—Under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, London, W.

BALLOON SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—FRIDAY LECTURES. Subject this week, at eight o'clock, SCRIPT PHONOGRAPHY: PITMAN'S, by OLIVER McEWAN, Esq. (Principal London College of Shorthand). Journalists and shorthand writers invited to take part in the important debate to follow. Tickets free, [illegible]

STERILITY IN WOMEN: Its Causes and Cure. By J. [illegible], M.D., M.R.C.S. London. The Third Edition of this work, written up to date, price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 8d., is now ready. London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

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No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 14th September, 1888.

CITY of BUENOS AYRES SIX PER CENT. LOAN.—[illegible] Notice is Hereby Given, that the INTEREST due the 1st October next [illegible] will be PAID on that day, [illegible] at the Offices of the undersigned, [illegible] where forms for listing the coupons can be obtained. The coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and will neither be received nor paid on Saturdays.
LOUIS COHEN and SONS.
31, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

EMPIRE of BRAZIL.—SAN PAULO and RIO DE JANEIRO SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.—[illegible] HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, due 1st October next, [illegible]
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EMPIRE of BRAZIL.—SAN PAULO and RIO DE JANEIRO SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS. [illegible] BONDS were DRAWN on 15th August [illegible]
NUMBERS of BONDS DRAWN.
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No. 31, Throgmorton-street, London, Sept. 17, 1888.

SAN PAULO BRAZILIAN RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is Hereby Given, that the [illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held, on the 10th OCTOBER NEXT, at the TERMINUS HOTEL, Cannon-street, [illegible] The Transfer Books of the company will be Closed from the 19th September to the 10th October, both days inclusive. By order, C. A. HILLIER, Secretary.
No. 111, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. 13th Sept., 1888.

COMPANHIA PAULISTA DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO DO OESTE [illegible] SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.—Notice is Hereby Given [illegible] INTEREST [illegible] will be PAID, on and after that date, [illegible] at the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 2a, Moorgate-street, E.C., between the hours of eleven and three (Saturdays excepted). The coupons must be left three days for examination.
For English Bank of Rio de Janeiro Limited,
JNO. BROMLEY, pro Sub-Manager.
London, 17th September, 1888.

COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.—COUNTY RATE MORTGAGES for £50 and upwards for BUILDING a NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM. [illegible] £22,175,724 [illegible] £93,331 [illegible] £64,502. TENDERS are invited by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex for £72,500, in one or more sums, on mortgage [illegible] by 30 annual instalments. [illegible] Tenders will be opened on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1888, at twelve o'clock. [illegible]
GEORGE ALLEN, County Treasurer.
Sessions House, Clerkenwell.
The present price of Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per cent. Stock is [illegible]

BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation of Sheffield are prepared to receive LOANS of £100 and upwards on mortgage at 3½ per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice.
Applications to be made to BENJAMIN JONES, Borough Accountant.
Bridge-street, Sheffield, July 27, 1888.

BANK of ENGLAND, 13th September, 1888.—The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice, that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the BANK on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, [illegible] of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter.
HAMMOND CHUBB, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN the Matter of EMMA POTTER, Widow, late of [illegible] county of Devon, [illegible] NEXT of KIN are required, in order to obtain Letters of Administration [illegible] Dated this 11th day of September, 1888. [illegible] TUCKER and SONS, Solicitors, Ashburton.

GEORGE VOLLER, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve trustees," Notice is Hereby Given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the ESTATE of GEORGE VOLLER, [illegible] Dated this 14th day of September, 1888.
C. LAMPORT, [illegible] Southampton, Solicitor for the said Executors.

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Limited). Incorporated 1850.—5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, W.C. [illegible]

LONDON and SOUTHERN COUNTIES INVESTMENT, ADVANCE, and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Strand, W.C. Advances repayable by instalments. Interest moderate. No preliminary fees. [illegible] J. F. JOYCE, Secretary.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies or gentlemen entitled to money in the hands of a person now living, or any income or legacy under will or settlement, requiring to sell or borrow upon the interest, should at once apply to C. WARREN, Secretary to the City Reversionary Company, [illegible] Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. [illegible]

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LYCEUM THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Henry Irving.
THIS EVENING, at 9, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Crompton, [illegible], Burrows, and Vivian; Miss Sol-Smith, Miss Sheridan, Miss Beatrice Cameron. At 8, LESBIA. Miss Cameron, as Lesbia.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, [illegible], E. F. Mayeur, and Harry Nicholls; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cissy Richards, [illegible], and Fannie Leslie.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre.
THIS EVENING, at 8, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Enid Leslie, [illegible], Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Lionel Maurice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Henry Neville, Messrs. [illegible], T. Wood, [illegible], Coutts, Rivers, Bagge, and Mr. W. H. Denny; Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Huntly, Miss Ferrers, and Miss Agnes Hewitt. At 7.15, Comedietta.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. Followed by, at 9.45, ALADDIN. Miss Alice Atherton, Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Grace Huntley, [illegible], V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, and Mr. Willie Edouin.

GLOBE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. Messrs. Garthorne, Arthur Elwood, Farquhar, Dawson, Hyde, C. Kent, and Collette; Mesdames Webster, H. Lindley, R. Evelyn, F. Henry, M. Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson and Hyde; Mesdames [illegible] and Florence Henry.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Charles Groves, Wilfred Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, Walter Everard, and W. Lestocq; Misses Cissy Grahame, Maria Daly, C. Elton, Kate Lee, and Vane Featherston. At 8, BARBARA. Messrs. Andrews, [illegible]; Misses [illegible] and Cissy Grahame.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, [illegible], and George Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, [illegible], and Lottie Venne. Preceded by [illegible]

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Louis Kelleher, Walter Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Barrington, R. Temple, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, Jessie Bond, R. Brandram. At 7.50, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesdames Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, TEMPEST TOSSED. Misses O. Webb, D'Almaine, Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, J. B. Howe, W. Steadman, L. Westwood, W. Gardiner, J. Munro, King-Bolton, Moss, Beaumont. Incidentals, [illegible] Randall, Clark and Allen, Fred Newby. THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
THIS DAY, at 3, BOOTLES' BABY. Messrs. C. W. Garthorne, Arthur Elwood, Gilbert Farquhar, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Hyde, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, and Minnie Terry.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, BOBOFF and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 8, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THE SALE OF
THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED,
WILL SHOW AN
EXCESS OF HALF A MILLION
COPIES WEEKLY
OVER ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER.

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

At the Royal Courts of Justice yesterday Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Smith, the judges appointed under the Special Commission Act to inquire into and report upon the charges and allegations made against members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the recent action of "O'Donnell v. Walter and another," held a preliminary sitting to dispose of interlocutory motions. Mr. Graham, who appeared for the *Times* newspaper, agreed that the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell and others should be produced for inspection. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., who appeared for Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish party, applied for an order calling on the *Times* to make discovery of all documents in their possession which were material to the inquiry. Mr. Graham opposed, but the Court granted the application, and also called on Sir Charles Russell's clients to make a like discovery. A proposal to issue a Commission to take the evidence of Mr. Egan in America was held to be premature, but the Commissioners consented to order that Mr. John Dillon, M.P., now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment under the Crimes Act, should be released in time to enable him to attend the next sitting, which was fixed for Monday, Oct. 22.

Mr. Wynne Paxter yesterday resumed the inquest relative to the death of Mary Ann Nicholls, who was found murdered in Buck's-row, Whitechapel, on the 31st ult. The evidence did not throw any new light on the mysterious tragedy, and the inquiry was further adjourned till Saturday next.

William Martin, of no occupation, was charged at the Marylebone Police-court, yesterday, with wilfully throwing a quantity of corrosive fluid with intent to cause bodily harm to Winifred Brown, a governess. The prosecutrix said she was on her way to church on Sunday morning, when she became aware that the prisoner, whom she had just passed, had thrown something at her. This proved to be sulphuric acid, and the effect had been to damage her black silk dress to the amount of three guineas, to burn holes in the back of her glove, and to mark her knuckles. The accused was remanded.

David Fitzpatrick, tailor, was charged at the Clerkenwell Police-court with using obscene language, calculated to produce a breach of the peace, at a public meeting on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday week. He was fined 20s., and required to find a surety and be himself bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Yesterday the Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. At the Stock Exchange an important rise occurred in North British and Caledonian Railway Stocks. American, Canadian, and Mexican lines were irregular. Several of the foreign Government bonds advanced. Copper shares were steady and diamond mines dull. Consols receded ⅛, to 3-16 per cent. At the Bank £77,000 in gold was received.

There wanted nothing of dignity, impartiality, or decisiveness to the manner in which the Statutory Commission upon "Parnellism and Crime" was yesterday opened by the three Judges. The President, Sir James Hannen, accompanied by his brother Commissioners, Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, took their seats punctually at the appointed hour, and the preliminary proceedings at once commenced of an investigation which may be more or less protracted, but is sure to prove important and interesting. The object of this inquiry is the discovery of the truth in a matter affecting the reputations of several prominent public men, and intimately connected with a great political controversy; and the State possesses no machinery more potent, direct, or equitable for the purpose than that put in motion yesterday. Under the Act of Parliament appointing the three Judges they can command all the powers exercised by former Commissions of the same kind, and even more. They constitute a High Court of Justice endowed with authority to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses abroad; to order the production of documents for the inspection of parties concerned; to send forth its mandates for arrest, detention, or imprisonment of persons guilty of contempt, which mandates will run even after the Court is dissolved; to order the release of certain prisoners on its own conditions as regards bail; and to give certificates of indemnity to all witnesses making a full and true disclosure. Such Commissions have never yet failed to elicit broad and ample light in any similar inquiry, the more so because, in accordance with the high traditions of our English Law, their proceedings are conducted in the full face of publicity, as was the case yesterday, when even those prefatory arrangements which in ordinary trials would be settled in Chambers passed under open discussion before a court crowded with reporters. We have not, it is needless to remark, the slightest intention of commenting upon the subject of this investigation or the method of its conduct, entrusted as it now is by an Act of Parliament to the hands of the three Statutory Commissioners. Accusers and accused have at last made formal appearance before a tribunal which is armed with boundless powers to arrive at a just judgment, having the scope and area of its examination distinctly defined, and not depending merely upon the evidence submitted, or the answers offered, but empowered and specially instructed to search for itself into all particulars and incidents as these may arise. Before such a tribunal innocence may feel gladly confident, and rectitude boldly unabashed; and the issue, all may be quite certain, whatever it be, will prove beyond cavil, as it will be placed above suspicion. The proceedings of yesterday in the Royal Courts of Justice were, however, but the lifting of the curtain upon this imposing scene of Law. It will not be until Monday, the 22nd of October next, that the inquiry really opens which must involve so many grave considerations, and cannot fail to absorb such universal interest and attention.

Sir James Hannen, on behalf of their Lordships, opened the Court by a clear statement of its origin, its authority, and its judicial scope. He pointed out that the task before them was necessarily restricted by the Act of Parliament to the persons and to the charges and allegations which were made in the course of the proceedings in the action from which it springs; and only to those charges and allegations so far as they affect the persons against whom they were directed during these proceedings. The Court would conduct the investigation as far as possible on the lines of a regular legal issue between those persons and their accusers, but with the independence of action appertaining to a Statutory Commission. After this exposition their Lordships invited the applications which would ordinarily be made before a Judge in Chambers, and then ensued some very natural forensic foil-play between the parties chiefly represented, upon various initiatory questions. One of the earliest among these was as to the side which should begin the great case. There arose at once an entirely intelligible reluctance to lead off, the legal mind generally preferring to see an adversary's line developed before deploying its own forces. The point was settled without any serious difficulty by the opinion of the Court that it lies with the defendants in the action of "O'Donnell v. Walter and Another" to commence, and it will accordingly be for the Attorney-General, who conducts on the part of the defendants in the cause cited, to open the ball on October 22nd. Next followed the important problems of the applications on either side for discovery of documents and inspection of letters, examination of absent witnesses, and the release, for the purposes of the inquiry, of Mr. Dillon. No real opposition was offered by the accusing parties to the production of all documents read or cited by the Attorney-General in the recent action, and the pledge to furnish satisfactory photographs or facsimiles of the inculpatory letters was also freely given. A larger matter arose when Sir Charles Russell asked for a general discovery from those representing the *Times* of all the documents upon which the charges have been made that are or have been in their possession. Mr. Graham, who appeared single-handed for our contemporary, contended with much animation against this sweeping demand, urging that his clients ought not to be held as litigants but witnesses, and demurring to the request "that we should furnish full details of how much we know, the extent to which our information goes, and whom we are able to implicate, by the information in our possession." The learned counsel submitted that this was the very object for which their Lordships have been appointed a Commission, to find out, first, whether there is any truth in the charges; and secondly, who are the persons inculpated in them. Even if it were admissible, he questioned the jurisdiction of the Court in this respect, and the arguments were regarded as forcible enough to lead to the withdrawal of their Lordships for consultation. On their return Sir James Hannen began by asking what were the "restrictions and qualifications" which Sir Charles Russell would himself claim against applications for discovery from the other side. These were explained, and proved to be based upon a desire to have plain definitions of the persons incriminated and the charges made; upon ascertaining which the Court gave its decision. It announced its jurisdiction as certainly extending to the step which had been brought into controversy; it can and will direct discovery; but Sir James went on to make the important statement: "That, however, does not complete the matter, because when discovery has been made there will arise the question as to whether or not we should order inspection by the clients of Sir C. Russell. The Court will take upon itself to consider what documents it would be right should be produced for the inspection of Sir Charles Russell's clients. For that purpose we shall upon those points as to which difference arises exercise our own judgment; and, in order that that power which we desire to reserve for ourselves should be preserved intact, we do not require that the schedule should be made by Mr. Graham's clients in such a shape as to disclose anything as to which they desire to raise a question, before us." The Commissioners thus at once ordain the fullest information for themselves, but guard the interests of justice from the perils of a one-sided or anticipatory revelation of the course and character of testimony and allegation. The order is to be "concurrent" and obligatory on both parties, who are to furnish full particulars for the Judges—if not for production. The matters of the evidence of Egan, and of the temporary manumission of Mr. Dillon, were put aside as premature; but the Court stated that, at a fitting time, it would order the release of the latter gentleman, upon condition that he promised to take no part in public proceedings during his liberty, and entered into his own recognisances for one thousand pounds.

More momentous, perhaps, than any of the points thus settled were the expressions which fell from the lips of the President of the Commission as to the intention and the duty of the Court to get to the bottom of the facts. Mr. Graham had argued that this is an inquiry which the three Judges are to enter into, and which they are bound to follow out to its end, even though neither Sir C. Russell's clients nor those of Mr. Graham should have appeared before them. Sir James Hannen "entirely assented," while at the same time demanding that the representatives of the *Times* should state precisely their charges and allegations, and name also the persons against whom these were brought; but he added: "If, contrary to my expectation, in any case in which Mr. Graham is engaged he should find himself still unable to give particulars, we should have the duty cast upon us which we shall be prepared to discharge, of collecting the particulars for ourselves." It is to be gathered, we believe, from these declarations that the Statutory Commissioners will allow no obstacle of reserve or reticence to stand in the way of a complete exposition of the facts. The truth about "Parnellism and Crime" is what they are appointed to discover, whether it honourably and completely exonerates Mr. Parnell and his associates or justifies the very serious accusations which have been brought against them. It is the truth also which the public desire to know; and in the firm and luminous decisions of their Lordships as given in these preliminary proceedings all parties alike may perceive that Parliament did well to confide so anxious and troublesome a business to such a tribunal.

Dr. Joseph Parker, in the letter we published yesterday, complains that amongst Nonconformists there is an "insatiable and irrational appetite for originality, genius, power, and every element and force that can invest pulpit ministration with attractiveness." He denounces it as a kind of "sweating system," and adds, "Far too much is expected of the preacher." The writer speaks no doubt for others, not for himself. As a London preacher he is second only in popularity to Mr. Spurgeon; he can always command congregations, not only at his own City Temple, but in any part of England, through the clearness of his style, the freshness of his illustrations, and the occasional humour and quaintness of his tone. In fact, it is men like Dr. Ward Beecher, Mr. Spurgeon, and himself who have raised the standard of Nonconformist sermons, and taught the Dissenters of England and America to expect something livelier than the old truth set forth in the accustomed humdrum way. When, however, Dr. Parker goes on to say that "preaching is better regulated by the Roman and Anglican Churches than by the generality of Nonconformists," he ignores the essential differences that underlie the contrasted communions. In the Churches of England and Rome the sacraments and services are everything, and the sermon is an accessory of minor import. In most Roman Catholic places of worship the performance of the Mass may be repeated five or six times a day, and yet there will be only one sermon to the half-dozen celebrations. The Anglican Church, especially since the Ritualistic developments, also lays considerable stress on the service itself, and much less on the sermon. Nonconformity has no such substitutes for preaching. Its services claim no sacramental efficacy; they are simply a form of prayer and praise, with reading of Scripture interspersed, or the prayers are extempore utterances, very like little sermons. Therefore it is natural that persons who have turned their backs on the sacramental and sacerdotal institutions of the older Churches, or who have inherited their ancestors' protests against them, should demand rousing and vigorous addresses from their selected minister. According to the Catholic idea, the priest offers up to the Deity the sacrifice of the Mass and the prayers of the congregation. He stands between God and the people, an appointed intermediary. The Nonconformists, on the other hand, regard their minister as a man like themselves, but selected on account of his mental vigour, his personal character, and his command of eloquence to talk with them face to face on the sacred topics interesting to them all. It is natural enough, therefore, that Roman Catholics and Anglicans should ask little from their preachers, and that Dissenters should demand much.

Still it is perfectly true that the "twenty thousand" preachers in England cannot all command "originality, genius, and power." Were we to increase their incomes tenfold, the market has no adequate supply of these rare gifts. As it is, when we remember how poorly preachers are paid, how they have to wear black coats and make a decent appearance on salaries that are often below the wages of an average artisan, the wonder is that congregations get so much in exchange for the little they bestow. Then the demand for "originality" is rather hard. Eternal truths are in their nature unchangeable. The doctrines set forth by expounders of the Bible centuries ago are supposed to be the same now as then; at all events, few preachers have the courage to say, "The teaching of the great Protestant divines of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was utterly wrong." Consequently, the pulpit speaker of to-day has to adhere technically to old and familiar formulas and actually to avoid the appearance of novelty or "originality" in his ideas. If he boldly said that this or that part of the older dogmas was a fable, based on legend, not history, he would be accused of tampering with the foundations of faith. It is, we say, therefore, somewhat unreasonable to require him to be "original." Perhaps Dr. PARKER means that the preacher's "originality" should be in his form of words, in his style, his tone, his manner, and his illustrations. Here we think the Doctor quite right. Novelists and dramatists have, like preachers, to deal with a very old theme that the course of true love never runs smooth. There is only one successful novel in the English language that does not deal with the affection between man and woman that is GODWIN'S "Caleb Williams." All the rest describe the meeting of two persons who fall in love, their trials before they can be wed, and sometimes, but rarely, their difficulties after marriage. About a hundred new plays are produced in the world every year, and about one thousand new novels, all of which excluding farces and tales of adventure have as their bases this old, old story. Yet the authors and dramatists, to be heard at all, must invent some novelties; they must be original or fresh or quaint in description, dialogue, and illustration. Congregations demand the same; if they have to listen to ancient doctrine it must be put forward with freshness of style. Nor is this so difficult as it may seem. There is no literature so voluminous as that devoted to sermons. A young preacher wanting models for oratory can buy, almost for a few pence, tomes of pulpit eloquence in the past. The press teems with books, supplying him with classified and indexed allusions, quotations, and illustrations. Skeleton sermons are supplied by some publishers, and others offer him, at low prices, original compositions, secretly lithographed and confidentially despatched. While, therefore, it seems at first sight preposterous to expect original sermons from twenty thousand occupants of English pulpits, yet it would be easy enough for any intelligent young man, if he thought it right, to put together a sheaf of gleanings from the past that would be fresh to nearly all his hearers, even if there were nothing of his own but the cord that bound them together. We must also remember the great advantage the preacher has in speaking face to face with an audience accustomed to look up to him and silent that they may hear. Criticism is moderated in consideration of the sacred character of his theme, and he is never interrupted a privilege that many Parliamentary speakers would give a great deal to enjoy.

It is want of adaptability to time, congregation, and place that is the great fault of the preaching of to-day. A sermon that seeks to go right to the heart of the hearers ought to be composed for them alone, and addressed directly to them. A preacher need not be an original genius, and yet might be effective if he took his illustrations from the callings and customs of the men and women before him. An address to factory hands should be different from one spoken to farm labourers or fishermen. The Bible is full of parables and references suitable to all kinds and conditions of men. CHRIST Himself took His illustrations from the lives of the people around him: the sheep, the vine, the mustard-seed, the husbandman, the fisherman, the lord of the vineyard, all were familiar to His hearers. If our modern preachers wish to be effective they must draw their parables from the lives of the people, and to that end they must know what goes on around them. When PAUL preached at Athens he quoted the Greek poets; a clergyman of to-day should find out the books or even the newspapers his hearers read, and discover quotations from them to drive his inferences home. In this respect Nonconformist preachers are, as a rule, more practical than the pulpit speakers of the Church. Too often a country congregation sits drowsily under the influence of a dry essay compiled by a dull young man from the University, on some point of doctrine he does not understand, or listens while he mumbles the dead bones of an obsolete theology in which possibly he does not himself believe. Sometimes the preaching in church, especially in London, startles the hearers by its obvious antagonism to the doctrines expressed or implied in the Liturgy. That men can reconcile it to their consciences to recite from the reading-desk what their words in the pulpit indicate clearly that they do not accept is evident whenever the rubric of the Church compels unfortunate vicars to read aloud the Athanasian Creed. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY is now engaged in revising that "fearfully and wonderfully" complicated literary composition, and his Grace will probably make it less repugnant to ordinary minds and less sweeping when he has completed his task. Meanwhile the law says that it must be read, and the sentence, "This is the Catholic faith," must be heard with the mental addition, "Until Dr BENSON changes it." It seems to us that sermons must be wanting in originality, freshness, and power if the preachers, whether they belong to the Church or to the Nonconformist communions, have not the courage to speak to the hearts and minds of the people, and to put their old wine into new bottles.

BOARDS, according to Lord ELDON, are both physically and morally objectionable, since a Board has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved; and the same characterisation by analogy applies even more forcibly to all artificial interferences with the laws of supply and demand in regard to certain kinds of manufacture. Sumptuary laws and highly prohibitive tariffs may for awhile secure the exclusion of one article from the market, and force the consumption of another. Thus, at the period when the most stringent legislative edicts forbade the importation of Indian "painted calicoes," a law corresponding in intolerance prescribed under heavy penalties that every dead body should be buried in a woollen shroud, and for awhile a check was imposed on the cotton manufacture, and an artificial impetus given to that of woollens. Pure sentiment, however, unless backed by an Act of Parliament, has rarely had any amount of appreciable success in fostering a nascent industry or in reviving a declining one. A generation ago we used to hear of Court Drawing-rooms at which only Irish poplins and Limerick lace were to be worn by the ladies who paid their obeisance to their Sovereign, and at a later epoch efforts as strenuous and as sentimental were made to induce the leaders of fashion to patronise the products of the looms of Spitalfields in preference to those of Lyons and Paris. In the end, however, the unwritten code of public requirements practically laughs at sentiment, despises local interest, and derides the picturesqueness of historic association. Our womankind at the present moment are imbued with an intense desire to possess plenty of finery in apparel, and they are supremely indifferent as to whence that finery comes, or by whom it is fabricated, so long as it looks well and can be procured cheaply. It is also a "sine quâ non" that the articles which the ladies demand should be ready to their hand for the asking; and this is why machine-made products are often preferred to hand-made ones, since of the first there are usually abundant stocks ready, while to obtain the latter it is necessary to give an order which obviously takes some time to execute. To such circumstances is plainly due the fact that one of the most interesting and the most beautiful feminine industries carried on in the South of England for nearly four centuries seems to be doomed to extinction. In a pathetic letter addressed to a contemporary it is stated that the Honiton lace industry is rapidly dying out. A score of years ago, it seems, there were three or four shops in Honiton for the sale of lace alone; whereas at present the solitary place devoted to retailing the material in question can barely make a livelihood, and half the establishment is used for the sale of ordinary linen. It is also, and with reason, lamented that from the windows of many private houses the dainty collars and handkerchiefs which formerly notified that similar articles were on sale within have wholly disappeared. Formerly it was a common and charming spectacle on a summer's afternoon to see the house-mother sitting in the flower-embowered porch, cushion on lap, and her deft fingers plying the bobbins with swift skill, at the same time teaching her children a craft which could only be properly imparted when the learners were young; and this she could do without neglecting her family, while her earnings often exceeded those of her husband, the latter then rarely exceeding, nor do they exceed yet, ten or twelve shillings a week. Now, however, the rage for variety and cheapness has driven hand-made laces from the market, and ladies prefer machine-made imitations, which they can buy at sixpence three-farthings a yard, and can change every month. The correspondent adds that the death-knell of this charming industry was sounded when brides took to draping themselves in tulle instead of Honiton lace; and yet, as the writer poetically remarks, "no more noble or chaste veiling can there be than real lace, true in design and perfect in finish." It must be admitted that brides, especially very fashionable ones, occasionally do a great many strange things nowadays. The bridal wreath is in some cases superseded by a tuft of lace with an aigrette of jewels; and we have even heard of three wedding dresses being ordered for the auspicious occasion one for the ceremony in church, another for the festivities at home, and a third as a travelling costume as a start for the honeymoon. Nevertheless the poor brides ought not to be blamed for draping themselves in tulle instead of hand-made lace. Honiton, and Brussels, and Malines, and point d'Alençon, are all beautiful in design and rich in appearance; as flounces they are most fascinating; but their texture is too close to be used with advantage as a veil for the face and those parts of the dress which it is desired should be most conspicuous. A bridal veil of real Honiton may be truly a "very noble and chaste veiling," but it will as effectually conceal the features and the bust as the "yashmak" of a Turkish "khanon," which is not precisely the consummation most devoutly wished for by the sweet and guileless creature who, clad in pearly satin or shimmering silk, modestly enriched with pearls and diamonds, blushingly approaches the altar of St George's, Hanover-square, or St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. This simple verity diminishes to a great extent the force of the correspondent's final appeal to the ladies of England to revive and support such a native and exquisite industry as Honiton lace. It cannot fail to be remembered that the manufacture of Nottingham lace is quite as native and quite as exquisite as that of Honiton; only at Nottingham there is one of the best schools of design to be found in the three kingdoms; those schools turn out every year crowds of competent male and female students, who earn a fully remunerative livelihood by designing patterns for lace, the manufacture of which, not only in articles for feminine adornment, but in curtains and all kinds of upholstering lace borderings, has reached astonishing proportions. Nottingham also produces lace stockings and lace gloves, rivalling, and in many instances surpassing, the best Continental products of the kind; while, finally, those implacable foes to commercial sentimentality—capital and industry—have made Nottingham an important centre of the manufacture by machinery. Hand-made lace has not become an extinct industry; but as a rule the many-storeyed mill, with its clanking machines and its crowds of busy artisans earning a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, has superseded the flower-embowered door-way, with the rustic mother busy over her pillow and directing the small fingers of her offspring while her own digits are dancing among the bobbins.

How are the ladies of England to respond to the touching appeal made to them to support and revive the languishing industry of Honiton? It must be borne in mind that the decay of this particular manufacture at the pretty town in the hundred of Axminster is not by any means a new thing. Full fifty years ago it was noted that the lace-making for which the place had once been renowned was no longer carried on to any considerable extent; although sprigs for the decoration of the Tiverton patent net were still made at Honiton, and retained their former celebrity. How stands it with the making of sprigs now? or, for the matter of that, with hand-made Tiverton net itself? Lace-making, too, only filled the place which had once been occupied, and at a very early period, by the serge manufacture. Have serges gone the way of lace? Honiton as a lace-making centre seems to have reached its apogee during the last half of the eighteenth century and the first fifteen years of the present one, when we were almost constantly at war with France, and Brussels, Malines, and Alençon products were very difficult to obtain, and extremely costly. In 1815, just before the pillow lace trade began to dwindle into insignificance, a Honiton scarf was worth from thirty to fifty guineas, and a veil from seventy-five to one hundred. Of course the manufacture had been carried on in Devon for many generations previously, but it would not appear to have had much more than a local celebrity, since a close examination proves the lace represented in the portraits painted by Sir ANTHONY VANDYCK in the time of CHARLES I., and afterwards by Sir PETER LELY and Sir GODFREY KNELLER in the succeeding reigns, to be almost invariably Brussels point, in which the network is made by bone-bobbins on the pillow, while the pattern is worked by the needle. Possibly Brussels point was imitated, and successfully so, at Honiton; but at a period when the affluent classes were wont to import their table napery, their sheets and pillow-cases, and even the surplices of the clergy, from Holland, it is probable that the beaux and belles of the STUART and the early Georgian era insisted on having their collars and cuffs, their wimples and bands, their caps and night-rails, from Flanders. The long period of almost unbroken hostility with France was really the halcyon time for Honiton; but at the Peace the tasteful and delicate Devonian fabric had to confront the ruthless competition of "British point," tambour, and Limerick, besides renewed importations from the Continent of Valenciennes, Lisle, and the variety of Alençon called blonde. There is indeed at the present moment as much love and artistic appreciation of fine lace as ever existed; and a visit to the Academy or the Grosvenor during the season will make manifest surprising examples of beautiful and expensive diversities, not so much in the dresses of the ladies who crowd the private views as in their counterfeit presentments on canvas upon the walls. Good painters love to paint good lace, and in many families a store of this enchanting product is regarded as a precious heirloom; but it is becoming, so far as the community at large are concerned, much more a curio than a commodity. The tastes of some amateurs leads them to collect old Spanish point, which is often only Brussels or Mechlin, that found a home in Spain centuries ago. Antique French dentelles are the delight of others; while there are a few connoisseurs who go into ecstasies over the "ragged" laces of Morocco and the peasant lace of Turkey. Catholics and Protestants alike patronise the nun's lace made in Irish convents; and there are some who pin their faith to art needlework and embroidery. A handkerchief, a fichu, a scarf, a flounce, a chemisette of real hand-made Honiton of the best quality is still a thing of beauty, and should be a joy for ever; but the feminine public at large demand and are plenteously supplied with machine-made lace, native in its manufacture, quite as beautifully designed as the hand-made article, and wonderfully cheap.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the following appointments made by the War Office: Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General in India whilst in command of the Black Mountain Expedition; Colonel J. B. Richardson, R.A., to be Colonel on the Staff of the Royal Artillery; Colonel E. Lyons, R.A., to be Chief Instructor at the School of Gunnery.

Lord Salisbury will open a Constitutional club at Scarborough on Dec. 20.

CYCLONE IN THE ATLANTIC.—The French Transatlantic Company's steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived at New York on Sunday, encountered a cyclone on the 13th inst., while on her voyage across the Atlantic. Considerable damage was caused to the bridge of the vessel, and the boat-fastenings were started.—Reuter.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT.

A strange spectacle was to be witnessed this morning at Saint-Ouen, almost at the very gates of the metropolis. Some local "Rip van Winkle," suddenly appearing on the scene, might have imagined that the place was undergoing a siege. At the early hour of seven o'clock women and children were to be seen standing in their hundreds outside the Townhall awaiting pence in hand their turn to buy their provision of bread for the day. The *Mairie* itself had been transformed for the nonce into a large baker's shop. Loaves and rolls were piled up in every available nook and corner. The Municipal officials were busy ministering to the wants of the citizens of Saint-Ouen who, but for the timely foresight of the authorities, would either have had to go fasting or would have been compelled to trudge to Paris to lay in their stock of bread. They have deserved well of Saint-Ouen, have these same Municipal authorities. The bakers are holding out; not one of their shops was open; and had not the Municipality wisely taken its precautions there would have been wailing and lamentation this morning. Yesterday, however, a number of agents scoured the bakers' shops in the metropolis, buying a dozen loaves at one, two dozen at another, and so forth; so when this morning the bakers still elected to keep their shutters up and their ovens cold, the people knew where to go for their bread. The bakers refuse to accept the tariff laid down by the Municipality, though their *confrères* at Saint-Denis have had to "throw up the sponge." Perfect calm has succeeded the excitement of yesterday at Saint-Denis, and some of the bakers who had their shop windows demolished are now prepared to sell their wares at a lower rate than that fixed by the Municipal authorities. Only a short time ago I drew your attention to the bad harvest, and the effect which it would have on the price of bread, and I predicted that this matter would soon assume the proportions of an important question. The bread-riots which have broken out almost at the doors of Paris, as well as in some of the provincial towns, even at this early stage, prove that the Government will sooner or later be compelled to take in hand the Corn-laws. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that a Paris baker had written to the Mayor of Saint-Denis offering to supply the entire town at even a lower price than the Municipal tariff. In this mild, though somewhat dull weather, the inhabitants of the suburbs can afford, for once in a way, to make light of the inconvenience to which the workmen of Saint-Ouen and their wives and families were subjected this morning; but the procession to the Townhall would have found itself in a far more dismal plight on a dreary January day with snowflakes thickly falling. The new duties on foreign cereals and flour gave the baker some excuse for standing out, and it is unlucky for the Protectionists that their principles should so soon have been exposed to a crucial test.

The erection of a monument to the late Comte de Chambord at Sainte-Anne-d'Auray has elicited from Don Carlos a strong profession of faith. In a letter just addressed from Venice to the Prince de Valori, the Spanish Pretender says that surprise would be felt, both in the Peninsula and in France, if he remained silent on this solemn occasion. His friends in France have not regarded, as foreigners, the descendants of the Sovereign, who in the South "crossed" the Pyrenees for the "unity of the Latin Race," and in the North amid the bastions of Lille, Sedan, and Strasburg. With more respect for treaties than has been displayed by Europe, which has violated them twenty times, Don Carlos declares that he belongs to Spain. He does not claim a double and legitimate crown. Like the late Comte de Chambord in France he is, in Spain, the King of all the National Liberties, but he will never be the King of the Revolution. This is the sum and substance of his epistle to the Prince de Valori, which is intended as a message to his friends and supporters on this side of the Pyrenees.

It is settled that, "barring accidents," Parliament shall reassemble on Tuesday, Oct. 9. The great point was to get the Report of the Budget-committee which is now sitting ready for that date. M. Floquet consulted M. Rouvier as President of the Committee on the subject this morning, and, although the ex-Premier would make no formal promise, he expressed the opinion that the Report would be forthcoming. M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, was present at the interview.

The venerable and respected Grand-Rabbi of France, M. Lazare Isidor, has just died at Montmorency, outside Paris, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. M. Isidor was by birth an Alsatian, and was deeply affected by the annexation of his Fatherland after the Franco-German war of 1870. He was born at Lixheim in July, 1813, and completed his theological studies at the special Talmudic school of Metz, which has since been transferred to Paris. In his twenty-fourth year M. Isidor was appointed Rabbi at Phalsbourg, where he distinguished himself by refusing to take the usual oath administered to members of the Hebrew communion in a court of justice, contending that Israelites should be under the same law as ordinary citizens. The lawsuit having thus been delayed, proceedings were taken against the Rabbi, who was defended by Crémieux, the celebrated Republican lawyer. This drew public attention to the young Rabbi, and in 1847 he became Grand-Rabbi of the Paris Consistory, succeeding to the high post of Grand-Rabbi of the Central Consistory of France on the death of M. Salomon Ulmann in 1866. In 1870 M. Isidor received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon III., who had a great esteem for him, and he would have entered the Senate together with the Archbishop of Paris but for the fall of the Imperial *régime*. The late Grand-Rabbi was a man of middle height, with regular features deeply tinged with sadness, and kindly eyes. He spoke French with a strong Alsatian accent to the last, but that did not interfere with his undeniable popularity as a preacher, and the Synagogue was usually filled to overflowing whenever it was announced that the Grand-Rabbi was about to speak. Some of his sermons and pastoral letters have been published in book-form. M. Isidor was a member of the League of Peace, as well as of the Education and Prisons Board, and as Grand-Rabbi his annual stipend was 30,000 *francs*, or £1,200 sterling. Of late years M. Isidor was troubled by financial difficulties, having lost a considerable sum of money by the failure of a bank. His charity, moreover, was unbounded, and no one ever appealed to him for help in vain. M. Isidor resided in a simple *appartement* in the Place des Vosges, where he always received his friends with large-hearted liberality. He leaves a daughter, who is married, and a son, who is managing-clerk to a wealthy firm of solicitors. The successor of M. Isidor will be M. Zadoc Kahn, whose nomination will be proposed according to the New Form to the members of the Central Consistory and two delegates from each of the Consistorial divisions of France. The Baron Alphonse de Rothschild is the President of this consultative Assembly, which differs, as may be seen, from the Assembly of Notables in which the power of appointing the chief Ministers was formerly vested.

"Citizen" Franchet, one of the Paris workmen who recently visited the Exhibitions at Copenhagen and Brussels, has just given an amusing and instructive account of their journey. The majority of the party were Socialists, and when some of their fellow-countrymen in the Danish capital went to meet them they declined to have anything to do with them. "You are not Revolutionary enough," said Franchet to one of them. "Mais c'est de l'Anarchie que tu fais," groaned the other. The Paris workmen preferred to hobnob with the Socialist natives. They sang *La Carmagnole* at their meetings and fraternised with the German Socialists, who received them with open arms. They even drew up a Treaty of Alliance, "In the event of the Opportunist or Radical rulers in Paris arriving at an understanding with Bismarck to get the workingclasses to demolish each other after the Great Exhibition, when there would be no work to be found in Paris." Franchet also related that one evening when they went to the theatre the Crown-Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece proceeded thither to stare at them. A cat may look at a king. Franchet asked the interpreter to hand him his opera-glass, and he did his little utmost to stare "Ces citoyens-là" out of countenance; but the Frenchmen mercifully withdrew after the First Act, as they could not understand a word, and proceeded to the headquarters of some Radical students, who regaled them with "punch." Franchet, however, stoutly denies that he and his "pals" ever cried "Vive la Commune!" in the streets of Copenhagen, though he admits that when warned not to be too exultant in their demonstrations as they were in a "Royalist country" and might be arrested, they did not think that they ought [illegible]. At a meeting in Brussels he boasted that the Paris Revolutionists had brought about the election of M. Carnot, as they would not have M. Jules Ferry for President. In short, politics far more than business seems to have engrossed the attention of the Paris *ouvriers* both in Denmark and Belgium.

About twelve months ago it was stated that an eccentric Frenchman had died bequeathing by his last will and testament his *château* and demesne at Melun to the late Emperor Frederick, then Prince-Imperial of Germany. The truth of this was much contested at the time, but the facts were thoroughly accurate, and it appears that the heirs of the eccentric testator have been kept in suspense ever since his death, owing to the legal and diplomatic complications which were caused by his remarkable bequest. To recall the matter to the minds of your readers, it may be stated that in July, 1887, the testator in question, M. Paul Auguste Bareiller, landowner gave to the chief-warder of the Melun Prison the will by which he made over his house and lands to Germany, because, as he said, he could obtain no justice at the hands of the President of the Republic. M. Bareiller was, in fact, at open war with his fellow-countrymen, and had fired at one of his workmen, and wounded him in the jaw, because the man had claimed his wages. For this M. Bareiller was imprisoned, and was much annoyed because he was not liberated on the day of the National *fête*. M. Bareiller died on July 20 in the Melun prison, and when his funeral took place at Boissise-le-Roi the people of the place were so overjoyed that they hung out all their available bunting from their windows. The death of the *châtelain* was also received with unbounded satisfaction in the local inns, where the labourers and peasants drank to his eternal discomfort. While living M. Bareiller was completely "boycotted," and was obliged to reap and sow in his fields, being aided by no one but a female servant. The eccentric landowner was originally a lawyer, and had also studied painting in Paris, his taste for Modern Art being evinced in the arrangement and decoration of his *château*. His great delight, however, was to go to law with somebody, and he had a mania for writing out detailed accounts of his trumpery triumphs in county-courts and also for photographing the places and persons connected with his lawsuits. The *château* which he inhabited was an historic one, and was bequeathed to his father by Mademoiselle de la Beausse, to whom M. Bareiller *père* had been bailiff. In making over his property to the Prince-Imperial of Germany M. Bareiller stipulated that a German colony called the "Colonie Bareiller-Kron-Prinz" should be established on the estate. The will was notified to Count Münster, and after some time the German Embassy replied that the Emperor Frederick the Third had no intention of complying with the wishes of the testator. The heirs of M. Bareiller are now hampered by further legal difficulties, because, the Emperor Frederick the Third being dead, the present Emperor has a claim to the estate, and the simple letter received from the Ambassador is strictly no legal renunciation in due form of all rights on the part of the Kaiser Wilhelm. The heirs of M. Bareiller will, of course, eventually succeed, but the legal and diplomatic formalities are so numerous and formidable that it will be a long time before they can enter into possession. In the meantime the *château* and grounds are in a deplorable condition, and it will cost thousands of pounds to put them in order.

The discoveries to which Allmayer's arrest has led are keeping the Detective Department well employed. M. Goron has despatched detectives to several towns in France as well as to England and Austria, as he is on the track of a number of accomplices in the robberies and thefts in which Allmayer was implicated. The latest revelation which has come to light is that it was Allmayer who about six months ago sent a letter-box to M. Magnard, Editor of the *Figaro*, containing the *débris* of various articles stolen from that gentleman's residence. In short, every day is confirming the police authorities in the conviction that Allmayer was the ringleader of a large and ably-organised band of swindlers and thieves. About a week ago it transpired that Allmayer had offered to supply valuable information to the police respecting his associates, and it looks as if he had kept his word in the hope of improving his own position. At any rate, there is no doubt that unusual activity now prevails in M. Goron's Department, and that the journeys now undertaken by his subordinates portend unpleasant consequences to a certain number of hardened malefactors.

The following is a strange passage from the "Life and Times" of an olive-skinned countryman of Michael Angelo and Benvenuto Cellini, who is now domiciled in the City of Paris. In the Rue Marcadet, near the Montmartre Cemetery, is a picturesque if rather squalid settlement of Italian immigrants. Organ-grinders, artists' models, and struggling sculptors and painters are the most important members of this community. Among the sculptors was a Florentine named Domenico Rinaldi, who was lucky enough to catch the eye of a retired functionary living at Batignolles, who had a taste for the plastic arts. The functionary was struck by the skill of Domenico as exhibited in his reproductions of famous "torsos" and other works by eminent artists, and he commissioned the Tuscan to ornament his garden at Batignolles with Nymphs, Naiads, Fauns, Satyrs, and Dryads—just, in fact, as his fancy pleased. Then the Batignolles Lorenzo de' Medici took his departure for the seaside, leaving the Italian the run of the garden. A few days ago the functionary returned home, and, to his horror and surprise, he beheld half the Italian colony of the Rue Marcadet encamped in his garden. Pushing into his mansion, he found it in the possession of Domenico, his wife, and the junior Rinaldis from over the Alps and Appennines. The *salon* reeked with the commingled odours of oil, garlic, cheese, macaroni, and polenta. In the garden and on some of the Nymphs and Naiads which had been finished by the sculptor, the private garments of the family of the eminent Tuscan were hung out to dry. This was too much for the Batignolles gentleman, who sent for the police, and had every one of Michael Angelo's countrymen and countrywomen chased from his Eden. At night, Domenico Rinaldi returned at the head of a band of organ-grinders and statuette-sellers. He vowed revenge on his former patron, and the door of the house being closed against him he was hoisted up on the shoulders of his friends, and thus entered the dwelling of his employer like a burglar. The employer, however, would stand no nonsense, but seizing a formidable fowling-piece threatened to blow Domenico's brains out if he did not make himself scarce. The Tuscan quickly retreated with his band, and has been arrested, together with four of his most demonstrative aiders and abettors in the nocturnal episode.

There was great excitement at Angers last evening. The holiday-folk had turned out *en masse* on the local Champs-de-Mars to witness the performance of a tight-rope walker named Castanet. Amid the blaze of fireworks Castanet made his appearance on a rope upwards of fifty feet from the ground. At first all went well, and the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd encouraged the acrobatic artist to further displays of skill. Suddenly, however, the poor man lost his footing, and amid the cries of the horror-stricken spectators he fell to the ground. He was picked up dead. This shocking accident has created a very painful impression in the town.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 83f 45c (coupon detached, a rise of 7½c); Four and a Half per Cents., 107f 80c (a rise of 5c); Italians, 97f 35c (a rise of 25c); Turks, 15f 17½c (a rise of 5c); Spanish-Exteriors, 75f 50c; Egyptian-Unified, 424f 75c; ditto Preference, 520f 75c; and Ottoman-Bank, 545f. Suez-Canal Shares closed at 2,250 (for the account), and Rio Tinto at 575f. Home Funds were firm. Most of the foreign stocks, especially Italians, were active.

The Court.

BALMORAL, SEPT. 17.

Divine service was performed at the Castle yesterday morning, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the Royal household.

The Rev. Dr. MacGregor, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, officiated.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein drove over from Birkhall and attended Divine service at the Castle, and remained to luncheon.

The Rev. Dr. MacGregor had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

International Geological Congress, University of London (second day).

Racing: Leicester Autumn Meeting (first day).

Cricket: Hastings Cricket Week: Australians v. South of England (second day).

Lord Lansdowne has finally arranged to leave for India early in November. His Lordship, family, and suite will travel viâ Brindisi.

Colonel the Hon. Reginald Talbot, C.B., late 1st Life Guards, has left London on a tour through Russia, Central Asia, and Persia to India.

SWIMMING NIAGARA RAPIDS.—A Central News telegram from New York says: "A young man named Charles Percy on Sunday attempted to shoot the Niagara Rapids in a small boat. The boat capsized directly after starting in the boiling flood, and Percy was thought to be lost. He, however, rose again, and, skilfully avoiding the obstructions in the way, finally landed safe in the Devil's Pool, having performed a feat never before accomplished."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

BISMARCK-KALNOKY INTERVIEW.

[TELEGRAMS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

The Berlin papers with one accord refuse to attach any political meaning to Count Kalnoky's visit to Prince von Bismarck to-day, and confine their comments to a few words of welcome and expressions of satisfaction that the present political situation is so promising.

The contrast between this and the excitement they showed on the occasion of Signor Crispi's visit is instructive.

VIENNA, SEPT. 17.

Ten of the eighteen forts that are to encircle Bucharest are advancing rapidly towards completion. King Charles, accompanied by the Minister of War and several foreign officers, inspected the fortifications a couple of days ago.

Prince Ferdinand seems to be getting on beyond all expectation. The Servian diplomatic-agent at Sofia has entered into official relations with the Prince, who has paid a formal call at the Servian agency, and M. Diuvara, the newly appointed Roumanian diplomatic-agent, it is stated has presented his credentials at the Foreign Office, afterwards paying his respects to the Prince. This looks as if the recognition of Prince Ferdinand by the Powers, or, at all events, by those amongst them which are co-operating in the "Bulgarian question," would not be much longer deferred. It is perfectly clear that the Roumanian and Servian agents would not have presented themselves to the Prince if their respective Governments had thought it would be in any way disagreeable to the Powers referred to.

It is said that the increasingly satisfactory state of things in Bulgaria is not regarded with unmitigated pleasure at Constantinople. The Sultan and his Ministers appear to be quite mortified that Bulgaria should find credit in the European money-markets, whereas Turkey finds none. The Porte meets with unheard-of difficulties in its efforts to raise just enough money to cover its most pressing requirements, while loans have been offered to Bulgaria from different quarters on comparatively easy terms. *Faites-moi de la bonne politique et je vous ferai de la bonne finance*, said a celebrated French Finance-Minister to his Sovereign. The fact is that the Sultan's attitude on almost every question in which the Powers friendly to Turkey are concerned is such as to destroy all confidence in the future of the Ottoman-Empire. Turkish credit abroad is suffering from the consequences of the Sultan's short-sighted foreign policy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BELGRADE, Sept. 17.—The Cabinet of M. Christics has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by King Milan. M. Christics will continue to discharge his Ministerial functions until the return of the King to Belgrade. It is generally understood that M. Jovan Ristics will be the new Prime Minister.

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, SEPT. 17.

The remarks of the *North German Gazette* on the article in the *Indépendance Belge* which I spoke of yesterday have attracted a considerable amount of interest, and form, with the manœuvres, the chief topic of conversation. It is needless to say that nothing more than a partial and gradual retirement of Prince von Bismarck, and that at no very near date, is spoken of; but such a retirement would involve a complete reorganisation of the offices which the Reichskanzler holds.

As the *Post* appositely remarks, both the Reichstag and Bundesrath, when the question of giving the Reichskanzler a Deputy to aid him in certain Departments was brought before them, declined to discuss any such change. The fact seems to be that the only one who can solve the difficulty is the Reichskanzler himself, and most people here are quite content to leave the solution—as it ought to be left—in his hands.

Yesterday the Berliner Theatre, which is built on the site of the old Walhalla, was opened by a *première*. The play was a tragedy called "Demetrius," left by Schiller as a fragment, and cleverly completed by Heinrich Laube. It was received with most enthusiastic applause.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Emperor has purchased the Villa Reiss, in the Taunus Mountains, near Homburg, for the use of his mother, the Empress Frederick.

NEWS FROM VIENNA.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, SEPT. 17.

In the course of a conversation which I chanced to have to-day with Dr. Holub, the great African explorer, that gentleman said he was one of the few people in this country who still thought it probable that Stanley was in safety. Providing he had not interfered with the "Slave-trade," and had not deviated from the route which would take him direct to the relief of Emin Pasha, the doctor believed no harm would have befallen him. He thinks that Tippoo Tib will have kept faith with Stanley, unless he acquired the conviction that Stanley was bent on opposing the traffic in slaves. Possibly Stanley gave him some secret pledge that he would abstain from doing so, and in that case he would have nothing to fear. Dr. Holub is sure, however, that if Tippoo Tib had determined to abandon Stanley the followers of the latter would side with the African, and then, of course, Stanley would be lost. Dr. Holub considers that if Stanley by taking a northerly direction came across the Mahdist forces he would certainly meet with defeat and massacre. This, probably, Stanley would only do in case he entertains some idea of capturing Khartoum from the South. Dr. Holub does not admit that Stanley's small force would have any chance against the warriors of the Mahdi, who fought so brilliantly against the British troops themselves. He is fully persuaded that the Mahdists have vastly increased in numbers within the last year. He has no doubt whatever as to their immediate object being the conquest of Abyssinia, and predicts that ere long the Abyssinians, who are now at war with the Italians, will solicit their protection against the Mahdi's hosts. Dr. Holub expects that the next news from the Soudan will be a surprise. He expressed great admiration for Stanley's indomitable courage and energy, and said that if Prince von Bismarck was entitled to be called the "Iron Chancellor" Stanley should be known as the "Iron Explorer."

I found Dr. Holub busy preparing the collections he brought with him from his recent expedition to Africa for a special exhibition which will probably be held next year. It will fill the vast premises of the Exhibition building in the Prater, and will be of the greatest interest and importance to Science. The doctor is assisted by his talented and beautiful wife, who accompanied him throughout his last expedition. With her and two servants he defended himself against the attack of 800 hostile natives. Their rifles spread terror amongst the savages, who had no firearms, though Dr. Holub says if they had possessed but one musket he and his small party would have been lost.

In commenting upon Major Barttelot's assassination, one of your contemporaries rather imprudently observes that European enterprise in Central Africa will be ruined if Englishmen can be massacred with impunity. This not unnaturally leads one of the Vienna newspapers to inquire, "How about Gordon?"

A captain of cavalry, quartered at Windisch-Feistritz, appeared at the Pelovar Manœuvres in Hungary, having ridden from Pettau, a garrison town in Styria, 120 *kilomètres* distant, in one day, on the same horse. The Emperor complimented the captain on his extraordinary feat. The officer afterwards took part in the manœuvres, both he and his horse being in excellent condition.

The Vienna boat-races, held last week on the Danube, deserve notice, seeing what considerable progress has been made of late years in Austria in the building of boats and training of oarsmen. The Vienna boating-clubs are now almost "on a par" with those in England, and though there is little original in the native construction, yet both builders and boatsmen have shown that they have not much to fear from British adepts. Yachting on the rivers and lakes of Austria-Hungary is still in its infancy. Although it can as yet scarcely be said to give promise of developing into a national pastime, attempts are being made on the Danube and on the Balaton Lake to introduce that kind of sport. There are a few solitary yachts to be seen on some of the lakes of Carinthia and the Salzkammergut, but the smaller boats are, as a rule, flat-bottomed horrors. So little is boating customary in some parts of Austria, that on more than one noble river and picturesque lake it is confined to the waterside fishermen.

The eldest son of King John of Abyssinia was lately married to a daughter of the King of Shoa. On the wedding-day the bride wore what is said to be the "Queen of Sheba's crown," which, according to native record, has been in the possession of the Ethiopian Kings for the last twenty-five centuries.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—In the course of the very interesting controversy—or rather record of experiences and opinions—which has appeared in your paper, the advocates of temporary union seem to have omitted two considerations which I shall endeavour to enumerate.

1. In the first place, the natural tendency of man is towards polygamy, the natural tendency of woman to monogamy. This is shown by the most cursory observation. Few men marry without previously forming a number of attachments. Every one knows the transports of the early love of a young man, and how easily the unhappy lover is consoled. The love is not the less real on this account, but with men love is transferable. When Shakespeare wanted to make Romeo desperately in love with Juliet he purposely first made him come in contact with another woman, and then, having roused the amatory passions, transfer them to a second object. With women it is different. Their passion is not so easily cured or transferred. We laugh at the rejected suitor, but with a girl the matter is felt to be too serious.

On the other hand, the purpose of woman is to arrest the transitory passion of men and fix it irrevocably on one object. If a woman can do this for a man, then, as a result, arises the beautiful spectacle of a happy domestic life. The man may be, and generally is, of greater intellectual power than the woman, of wider sympathies, and possesses greater moral force; but the one thing that a really pure-minded girl, with no very great intellectual gifts, can do for a man, however wise and clever and good, is to purify and refine his sensual nature. It is in this that she becomes truly his angel, and hence the secret of man's reverence for the other sex. For in all things intellectual, women are men's inferiors. In music, painting, the arts, the sciences, what have women done? Next to nothing. They can copy, but they cannot originate. Is it not notorious that women have rarely patience to master any subject, or to persevere with it through difficulties? Is not the sight of a baby sufficient to drive all thoughts of learning out of the heads of nine girls out of ten? And is there a wife to be found who would not sacrifice learning of every kind in order to make her home happy? Here she becomes narrow, and, so to speak, would use the only MS. copy of a play of Æschylus to light a fire to cook her husband's mutton chop.

Secondly, apart from contract or legal sanction, on women is thrown the suffering and care incident on child-bearing and the nurture of children till they grow up. And to induce them to undertake this, nature has planted in women that beautiful and instinctive love for little babies which we see so strongly developed in all of them. Bring a hideous, little squalling brat into a room, and the men either turn from it with disgust, or else approach it with a hypocritical smile only meant to impose on the adoring circle of ladies who surround it; and, as the child grows older, in order to attract the man, Nature has to deck the little creature with its fairest charms. Rarely in after life are people so beautiful as they were when they were children (when not pampered or made fools of by greater fools than themselves), nor have grown-up people such attractive or winning ways.

Let, then, these two facts be admitted that man is polygamous, and woman monogamous, and that, apart from contract, the burden of the consequences of sexual union falls most heavily, if not entirely, on the woman, and the truth follows that marriage was made for women. It is they who gain by it directly, but indirectly it is a means of purifying and raising the more sensual nature of man, and women instinctively know this. Why is it that women are far more severe upon the frailty of an erring sister than men? Is it because by nature they are less pitiful? Not a whit. It is because that sister has broken the law of the trades-union of women, has surrendered herself to man without the condition which, in the interest of her sex, she ought to exact; has failed in the one great purpose for which she existed. It is for this, and this only, that she is reprobated. It is the female sex that loses by her conduct. It is their censure that really procures her condemnation.

Now, I fancy I see on the fair lips of many of my masculine lady readers a smile of derision at these very old-world ideas. Many of the women of to-day are attempting to don the intellectual garb of men, and, in fact, to "put on breeches"—which they wear neither with dignity nor with comfort. But this will not deter us; we men know that the things I have spoken are true. We have most of us mixed in the company of women, of all grades of life—of noble-minded and pure women as well as of those who are much maligned and often most unfairly treated. And whatever we do not know—and we are very stupid on most things regarding women—yet of this we have a very instinctive conviction. That monogamous marriage was instituted for the protection of women, and as a means of raising our own more debased ideas of love, and that any woman is a fool and any man a criminal who tries to tamper with an institution which has always been held sacred in the great and noble ages of the world.—Yours, &c., X.

London, Sept. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—The amount of correspondence which this subject has called forth, and the very diverse character of the same, leave us at this late hour almost as wise as we were previously. We are, after all, thrown back upon our own resources to decide the question by the light of common sense and whatever logical reasoning may be ours. So far no one has been able to gather from your columns, it would be difficult to say which side has had the best of the discussion; but there can be no question that to the minds of all thoughtful persons marriage, as an institution, based upon the groundwork upon which it has all along existed, is the fundamental principle governing and influencing society at large, and should be preserved "root and branch" from the insidious attacks sought to be made upon it by those irreconcilables who, in this age of fads and faddisms, abound in such numbers. As a single man, my views are perhaps not worth a moment's consideration, but I should like just to say that, in my opinion, the "convenient marriages" strongly advocated by some, and the meddlesome matchmakers who perpetrate such atrocities, are the main elements producing many of the evils complained of by your correspondents. A "union of hearts" is what is wanted, in place of the mercenary compacts now entered into, which are nothing but a mockery and a sham, as well as being a disgrace to civilisation. To those who advocate single blessedness I would merely observe that it may answer in some cases, but to the majority it simply means utter and absolute degradation, socially and morally. So soon as a man is in a position to do so it is his duty to get married, and, by a judicious choice of partner, a courtship of sufficient duration to form a correct estimate of character and compatibility of temper, he may enter into a union which will not only bring happiness along with it, but in many instances will prove a haven of safety to the human craft tossed hither and thither by the waves of a relentless world.—Yours, &c., ON THE ALERT.

London, Sept. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—In my daily perusal of the numerous letters on the important theme "Is Marriage a Failure?" I could not refrain from observing the truthfulness of the unbiassed letter of your correspondent, "Anna Liffey." I for one thoroughly coincide with her, yet I think she has not quite found the correct solution. I venture to say that the principal reasons of success in Irish marriages are (first) the strict surveillance over youth by the parents, and (second) the profound regard for their faith—no matter what denomination they follow. Were these two items thought more of in England many hundreds of young women would be looking forward to a life of happiness at home, instead of always wishing to be at some place of amusement or other, and therefore careless of their newly-made home. This neglect of home has in many cases been the original and often the main cause of married unhappiness.—Yours very truly, CASUAL OBSERVER.

Crosshaven, co. Cork, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I wish to protest against the injustice that has been done my sex, chiefly by your bachelor correspondents. Their cry is that there are no nice, sensible girls of the present age, and they make that excuse for their present existing single-blessedness. I admit that there are many frivolous, silly creatures; but girls are not all alike. From my experience I have found that the vainest women are generally those to whom Nature has been loth to dole out her charms, and that the pretty girls are generally the best-tempered and nicest in disposition. Men get the erroneous notion that if a girl looks natty and sweet her tastes must be extravagant, and that her time is spent wholly on adorning herself, whereas a plain woman may have spent double the time on her own get-up with a far less satisfactory result. Let me tell you that I know heaps of girls who are to be seen at dances and concerts, always prettily dressed, who manufacture their smart attire out of old muslins, washed ribbons, &c., and who have been employed all day at home in cooking and cleaning.

If you love a girl truly and well, and know that she is worthy your best trust and affection, don't wait for better times to come before you ask her to have you. If she be a woman worthy the name in its highest sense, she will help, not hinder you, and will be never too eager to repay you with all her love and devotion for your trust in believing she was worthy to share your storms and calms, like a good ship. Maybe, if you hang back she will think you do not care, and perhaps marry some one else who loves her; because we poor women are so dependent upon love, and are grateful for any affection, even if it does not come from the man of our choice.—Yours, &c., A BRITISH MAIDEN.

Stockwell, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I am afraid your correspondent "A Young Girl," whose letter you publish this morning, mistakes the real feelings of her gentlemen friends who regard good cookery and housekeeping as essential in their future wives. They do not thereby disparage intellectual accomplishments or underrate them, any more than by saying "the wife they marry must be healthy" they would be disparaging any of those accomplished and estimable ladies who are debarred from marriage by weak health and by nothing else. A thorough knowledge of housekeeping and of high-class cookery is a necessity in mistresses of all households where the income is not sufficient to warrant the employment of a French *chef*. The mistress of the house need not touch the cookery herself, but she ought to be able to superintend and teach. Good cooks and housemaids can only be trained where the mistress is head cook and housekeeper, and keeps all accounts, makes all purchases, and arranges all meals personally. Especially important is it that young girls who contemplate marriage should learn thoroughly the chemistry of food, so as to be able to arrange a digestible meal, and should also learn how to purchase, how to distinguish young, tender flesh and fowl from old and tough, fish in good condition from that which is out of season or stale, and good fruit and vegetables. A young housekeeper cannot make a greater mistake than in trusting to what tradesmen choose to send.

Where the husband is an intellectual man and engaged in intellectual pursuits, good cookery assumes a tenfold importance, as the want of physical exercise entailed by most intellectual occupations renders it imperative that all food eaten shall be of first-class quality, and cooked to perfection. The most intellectual man in existence ceases to be intellectual while he has a couple of pounds or so of bad food slowly decaying in his stomach instead of digesting. Is "A Young Girl's" ideal of married life to have the man she loves always bright and cheerful, always intellectual, and generally at his best, and to have him as strong and healthy, and even brighter and better company, at sixty and seventy than at twenty-four? I am sure it is. Then let her give him a chance of realising that ideal by giving the utmost attention to his dinners, so that the food he eats is on his stomach and brain like feathers, and not like lead. If she wishes him to degenerate into an ill-tempered, exacting grumbler before forty, or to prefer dining anywhere rather than at home, then let her devote herself wholly to the drawing-room department of the house, and leave the kitchen and the dining-room to hired servants. Good cooks quickly become bad ones where the mistress neglects personal superintendence, and just so long as ladies have a soul above cookery will ill-temper and dyspepsia, with all their consequent train of ills and discomforts, be the rule, and not the exception, in middle-class English homes. We are a great people, no doubt, but there are some things done better abroad, and average English food fully deserves the condemnation applied to it by an old French lady, "Ah! Cuisine anglaise!! Execrable!!!"—Yours, &c., J. D.

Blackfriars, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Your correspondent "A Widow's Child" asks Englishmen to say a word in favour of portionless girls. In my opinion it is a great advantage to the man himself, and to the State, if a man marries a woman without this world's goods. Where has vanished that old sentiment of chivalry which inspired the true knight of olden days to sally out in quest of high adventure, and to the rescue of distressed damsels? Let the modern knight go forth and rescue a sweet maiden from the dangers of the dark forests of poverty, instead of going "where money is," like a Spanish buccaneer, or a "Northern Farmer." That marriages with portionless girls turn out the best is my conviction, and I also believe that poor girls are, as a rule, the best women, for they have been tried and strengthened in the fire of adversity.

The advantage to the State of such marriages is that they prevent that accumulation of riches in the hands of the few which is one of the worst features of modern life. One cannot serve both Love and Mammon.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN COWLEY.

St. Mary Cray, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—The letter from "A Young Girl," to-day, much amused me. I smiled especially when I came to the astonishing assertion that a man has "only to advertise for a good cook, and he gets her." Does "A Young Girl" know that good cooks can obtain £25 to £30 a year? Certainly the wife of a man with £200 or £300 a year cannot expect to keep a good cook. The sooner, therefore, all girls contemplating such marriages learn to do the cooking and ironing for themselves the better. My father's income is from £350 to £400 a year. We are six in family, and all such work has always been done by mother or the girls. Be your cook ever so perfect, would she study her master's taste as you would your husband's? One of the pleasures I mostly look forward to (for I am engaged) is to prepare all sorts of dainty dishes for my husband, for what man is there who sits down quite unmoved to a well-cooked dinner? Yours, &c., F. A. H.

Marden, Kent, Sept. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—As one who has had some years' experience of married life, having entered that state when I was twenty years of age (I am now forty-seven), may I be permitted to offer a word or two upon the question now being ventilated in your widely-read journal? The point at issue, if I understand it rightly, is not whether individuals have made a success of the marriage state, or, in other words, whether they have been fortunate in the choice of each other; but whether marriage, as an institution, has answered the end for which it was designed.

Suppose the question were raised, "Is Commerce a Failure?" and a number of individuals who had been unsuccessful in business were to come forward and each one of them give his own experience, would that be any proof that the system of buying and selling, as now carried on, has proved a failure? Then why should we say that marriage is a failure because some have entered into it and by their own foolishness or wickedness have fallen short of that comfort and happiness which the state of married life is intended to produce? The letter signed "A. C. J.," in your issue of Friday last, is surely not to be taken as at all bearing upon the question. Because a young married couple foolishly launch out beyond their means, and live in a villa when they can only afford a flat; get into debt to the tune of £600, with assets nil; and the husband loses his situation in consequence, is the institution of marriage to be held responsible?

What are the ends to be answered by the institution of marriage? As embodied in the Marriage Service of the English Church, which is in substance about correct (though its forms of expression may be objected to by some), they are, briefly, for the perpetuation of the race, for a remedy against sin, and for the mutual society, help, and comfort of each other in prosperity and adversity. Has the institution of marriage accomplished these ends, or has it not? Speaking generally, it *has*, and will continue to do so; and where it has not the failure to do so is not to be ascribed to any insufficiency in the institution itself, but to the misdoings or the shortcomings of those who enter into it.—Yours, &c., J. C. LINGLEY.

Dulwich, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—This great and momentous question can be readily answered by many a weary, anxious, and overburdened heart. In many cases homes and happiness have been destroyed and the wife's future and that of her children blasted by clubs—one of the greatest curses of our enlightened country. Men not only spend their evenings there, but lose their money in gambling and card-playing, when oftentimes it is sadly needed at home. I think the various letters that have appeared in your columns must have struck home in more cases than in that of my husband, who designates them as "such rot," but who, I am sure, recognises many a picture drawn by your correspondents. Every oppressed and neglected wife should thank God for such a medium as this correspondence for exposing their wrongs.—Yours, &c., ANTI-CLUB.

Derby, Sept. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—As I am not one of those supercilious persons who deem it necessary to apologise for having read the correspondence in your columns, but actually believe that that correspondence may be productive of beneficial results, such as no one can foresee or estimate, I hope you will allow me your indulgence. The correspondence has clearly brought out many things which, alas, are but seldom thought of by candidates for marriage—that due regard should be had to the respective qualities of each party, both of body and mind; and that there should be some tastes in common, yet a general physical contrast, and in some respects also a mental contrast. Such considerations as these, if properly followed out, would do a great deal to ensure happy marriages; for as a matter of fact that which tends to make the progeny physically and morally healthy tends also to the happiness of the parents.

I notice that some correspondents have made suggestions, highly practical in their nature, in favour of improving the means of communication between the sexes with a view to forming suitable matches. These suggestions point to a very real want. I would recommend the institution of clubs in which it should be at least an open secret that matrimony was the object aimed at, not confining them, however, to the middle or any other class, but having first, second, and third class. With reference to the action of the State, we shall see great changes in time. When people realise the extent to which they themselves constitute the State they will cease to dread the tyranny of what is only after all their larger selves. Only this morning have I witnessed the case of a poor girl literally struggling with death. She married at nineteen, her husband being twenty-one. He very soon fell out of work, and she was dragged through the early stages of wifehood and motherhood upon the daily allowance of "a bit o' bread and a ha'porth of fish," or less than that. What wonder that she succumbed? And if the poor girl must lose her life, as seems almost inevitable, we are not able, unfortunately, to fall back upon the consolation that the screaming infant, to whom she has rendered up that life, is likely, under the circumstances, either of his heredity or environment, to prove worthy of the gift.—Yours obediently, A MARYLEBONE CURATE.

London, N.W., Sept. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—It is a well-known fact that in order to make a nation prosperous it is absolutely necessary to study the history of the great empires that existed centuries ago, and that by so doing we can guard against the evils which overcame those empires and caused their ultimate downfall. The greatest example that can be mentioned is undoubtedly the Roman. The marriage laws played a very conspicuous part in the prosperity and downfall of that Empire. When the laws were stringent with regard to matrimony then the Empire was prosperous, but so soon as laxity prevailed in these laws then came the beginning of the end. To be able to cure a disease one must first know the cause. Now, there are several reasons why a large number of the marriages contracted in this country are failures. One is that what may be termed boy and girl marriages are now of common occurrence. These unions invariably result after a few years in bickerings and quarrelings, and the home is ruined. Another great cause of failure is the choosing a husband or wife, as the case may be, by the parents. The latter are often indifferent whether their daughter cares for her future husband. That is a secondary consideration; the matter of pounds, shillings, and pence is more important in their eyes. No doubt money is a good thing in its way, but I maintain that this is not the only thing that makes married life a blessing. A great deal has been said about its being the wife's fault in not keeping a home together. In my opinion it is equally the fault of the husband. I think marriage can be made happy if the ordinary care be used both by husband and wife.

There are, I am sorry to say, people in this country who urge that the marriage laws should be entirely done away with. This means that a state of celibacy should exist or it would involve a state of concubinage. In both cases, to my way of thinking, it would be ruination to the vast Empire to which we are so proud to belong. Greece, Rome, Persia, and Egypt were all ruined by means of this description. The idea is too revolting to all true-hearted men and women of Great Britain. Such a condition of affairs would be against all laws of morality, and I do not think for one moment the country would allow it. Even if matrimony be an evil, as some suppose, is this not worse; and it is an old saying that of two evils we should choose the lesser.—Your obedient servant, MARRIED.

Queen's-road, Dalston, E., Sept. 17.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. have just published a work on "Marriage and Divorce, including Religious, Legal, and Practical Views of the Question," by an Oxford M.A. The writer remarks: "It is not a light matter to tamper with the laws of marriage; to propose any alteration in the laws and principles of an institution which so deeply affects every member of the community. If, however, it can be shown that any of the laws, customs, or prejudices of the present day, are not truly founded upon truth, or not strictly consistent with justice, then we claim that this subject should be fairly and honestly considered, and that any alteration or reformation which may be clearly required should be adopted without hesitation. There are many points on which we have reason to believe that our present laws and customs in regard to marriage are, more or less directly, a source of much mischief and injustice. In some cases they hinder men from entering into the marriage state under lawful conditions; in other cases they help to [illegible] Nature and religion. As to the former class it is, perhaps, chiefly the customs and artificial requirements of society that are at fault more than any distinct laws of the statute book. But in the latter class, affecting marriages which have already been contracted, the actual state of the law on the subject is clearly to be considered; and here, although some great advances have indeed been made within the lifetime of the present generation, yet some further amendment is needed. For various reasons we propose to limit our observations to [illegible] marriage, the question is, How far is the authority of the State justified or required, on grounds of public policy, to insist upon the continuance of their union; to subject the one who is innocent perhaps to the tyranny, the ill-usage, or even the ill-temper of the other? There are, no doubt, weighty reasons of a public nature which forbid us from making the facilities for divorce too great or too common. Marriage must always be looked upon and understood to be a serious matter, not lightly to be undertaken, nor yet lightly to be dissolved. At the same time, it is equally clear that there is no advantage in making it a burden such as men cannot or will not endure. Now we are prepared to express a very strong opinion that some relaxation of the bond of marriage, even beyond that which is conceded by the present laws of England, is required in the interests of justice, social expediency, and true morality, and is not inconsistent with the declarations of revealed religion. With regard to polygamy, as a matter of principle, it is not condemned or prohibited in the pages of the Bible, neither in the Old Testament nor in the New. This fact is plain and unquestionable, and the inference is inevitable—that polygamy is not essentially opposed to the law of God, nor to the fundamental principles of marriage; it is not opposed to the laws of morality; it is not opposed to the law of Christ. Looking practically at the present state of society, not only in England, but among European nations generally, there can be no doubt that any sudden or general change of system would produce very serious confusion and difficulty. And yet, there is reason for the opinion which has been expressed by many thoughtful and earnest men, that in some particular cases, a limited form of polygamy might be desirable and permissible; that under certain circumstances a man might be properly allowed to take a second wife, even while the first was still living, and not formally divorced from him. [illegible] This, indeed, is a difficult question to answer; it cannot be answered with any degree of exactness by anybody, for the simple reason that so much of it is done in secret. But is there any doubt about the fact that it does prevail, to a very large extent, among all ranks, from the highest to the lowest? And further, that among the upper classes at least, it is practically ignored, winked at, even by those who are supposed to guide and to guard the religious and moral welfare of the nation? [illegible] There are many faults besides the one crime of adultery which may make the bond of marriage, not only incompatible with the comfort and happiness of the parties, but sometimes absolutely intolerable. Numerous cases of the gravest character are continually and notoriously occurring; sometimes when the life of a woman is a constant state of suffering, or even of actual danger, from the brutality of a husband; sometimes when the wife herself is chiefly in fault, a slave of drunkenness, extravagance, or ill-temper; cases in which not merely the peace and prosperity of the family are at stake, but where their whole welfare in every way, moral and social, must be inevitably ruined, unless the offending parent, whichever it be, is separated from them. In such cases as these—not by any means imaginary cases, nor yet of rare occurrence—is it not possible for the man to put away his wife, or the wife her husband, without incurring the very grave charge of adultery, then certainly we are compelled to say with the disciples, 'It is not good to marry.' To sum up, then, we say: (1) That the subject requires immediate and urgent attention on account of the many serious evils existing under the present régime. (2) That our present laws and popular sentiments on some points relating to marriage are not truly in accordance with that authority on which they are professedly based, namely, the teaching of Scripture. (3) With respect to polygamy, although we do not advocate any general adoption of the practice—especially among Englishmen—yet we assert that in some particular instances, such as desertion, insanity, penal servitude, and perhaps some others, the injured party might properly be allowed to re-marry, either with or without a formal divorce preceding. (4) With regard to divorce, we say that there is no positive law in the Bible which makes the bond of marriage indissoluble—nothing more than personal exhortations to that effect; that this permanent union of man and wife can be justly insisted on in a Christian duty, except in a church where the principles of church discipline are faithfully and effectually maintained—a condition which is grossly and notoriously wanting in the Church of England at the present time. (5) That the Church and the State have distinct duties and functions to perform in relation to these questions in which religious principles are involved; the Church to teach and maintain its own doctrines and discipline upon its own members; the State not having any commission to teach or enforce religious dogmas, but only to maintain such fundamental principles of religion and morality as are generally accepted by the people, as being essential for the general welfare, and such as do not trespass on the due liberty of conscience of any individuals."

MODERN PULPIT ORATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—Dr. Joseph Parker, in his letter on "Modern Pulpit Oratory," has certainly called timely attention to the exacting demands made on Nonconformist ministers. He has, however, in saying that "in Nonconformity preaching is everything," scarcely given emphasis enough to the fact that preaching is largely the *raison d'être* of Nonconformity. There he almost seems, in his desire for the production and management of a special order of select pulpit orators, to overlook the fact that visiting and preaching are two parts of one whole. They act and react on each other. The people have as much to do with pulpit efficiency as the preacher. There may be differences to be taken into consideration in respect to the condition of metropolitan and provincial churches. Some readjustment of matters may be needed in the metropolitan churches, where the state of things is somewhat abnormal. Moreover, it must be remembered that the various demands made on a minister's time by things outside his immediate sphere of work are such as to leave him the minimum of time for the effective discharge of his most important duty. Ministers would have to decide for themselves what must be the limit of their labour, and resolutely seek efficiency within that sphere.—I am, yours, &c., FREDK. HASTINGS.

Tolmer-square Church, Sept. 17.

The result of the annual inspection of the troops at Woolwich by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has now been officially promulgated by Major-General Williams, commandant of that garrison. The order states: "The Major-General commanding has much pleasure in making known his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the troops whom he saw at his inspection on Sept. 10, 1888."

A conference of Liberal Unionists will be held at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, in the afternoon of Sept. 26, and a public meeting will follow in the evening. The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., will deliver an address at the evening meeting, and may also speak at the afternoon conference.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—At the Tower Hamlets Revision Court, Mr. Sawyer, the Liberal agent, asked for summonses against some thirty or forty Tory canvassers [illegible] Courts were also held in the Strand division, Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Camberwell section of the Wimbledon Division of the county of Surrey.

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COALS, 14s. 6d.—The NEWCASTLE COLLIERY OWNERS, [illegible]

COALS, 16s.—The talk of London is the NEW MAIN WALLSEND. [illegible]

COALS, 15s. 6d.—The KING'S-CROSS COAL COMPANY [illegible]

COALS, 14s. 6d.—Why pay more until you have tried the AMALGAMATED COLLIERY COMPANY'S [illegible]

COALS.—WOOD and CO.'S SPECIALITE, large, [illegible]

COALS, 16s. 6d.—The GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY [illegible]

COALS, 15s.—LONDON and WESTMINSTER COAL CO. [illegible]

PROPERTY for SALE and WANTED.

FREEHOLD LAND, £10 to £100 per plot. Also Sites of from one to 100 acres, and shop plots, in the pretty and thriving village of Fleet, near main line station, S.W.R., London about one hour. Every one seeking a site for a country residence should see Fleet, a spot which rivals Bournemouth for its beauty, healthfulness, and pine woods.—Mr. Brake, Farnborough, Hants.

FREEHOLD LAND, adjoining the pretty village of [illegible] Mr. Brake, Farnborough, Hants.

FREEHOLD country COTTAGE, with good garden of one acre, £95; one or more acres additional may be had adjoining, at £30 per acre. A block of four cottages, £400 freehold, £20 leasehold. Gardens back and front. Rent 10s. per week.—Mr. Brake, Farnborough, Hants.

FREEHOLD LAND, £6 per plot, [illegible] Mr. Brake, 34, New Bridge-street, E.C.

PRETTY FREEHOLD FARM of 10 acres. [illegible] Mr. Brake, Farnborough, Hants.

BEDFORD-PLACE (20).—LEASE and FURNITURE of this [illegible] RESIDENCE to be SOLD. [illegible] Moss and Jameson, Estate Agents, 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. [illegible] Moss and Jameson, Estate Agents, 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS for SALE, also Mortgage of £600 on property well situate in North London.—Apply to Mr. Attward, 8, Furnival's Inn.

ABSOLUTE SAFE INVESTMENT. [illegible] For particulars apply to Mr. Attward, 8, Furnival's Inn.

FIVE HOUSES and SHOPS, near Camberwell-gate, producing £150 per annum [illegible] Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE, [illegible] Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

A COMPACT block of COPYHOLD PROPERTY in Lambeth, [illegible] Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

A SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, [illegible] Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

TWO excellent HOUSES in Royal-road, Kennington Park, [illegible] All good letting property and well worthy attention.—Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

TWELVE HOUSES [illegible] Mr. Stimson, Auctioneer, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

TO be SOLD, a pair of semi-detached HOUSES, 86 and 87, Crystal Palace-road, East Dulwich. Six rooms, gardens 100ft., side entrance. Rent £28. Ground £6 each house. One vacant this quarter. Price £560.—Owner, 151, Camberwell New-road, S.E.

TO CAPITALISTS.—10 per cent. net.—To be SOLD, two substantially-built eight-roomed HOUSES and a two-stall STABLE [illegible] Apply to Owner, 7, Queen's-road, Peckham, S.E. (near property).

TO INVESTORS.—A NET INCOME of £130 per annum for SALE. Price £850; part can remain. Good leasehold property.—Apply to Mr. W. Cooper, 1, Bedford-place, Russell-square, W.C.

TOOTING.—To be SOLD, a desirable semi-detached FREEHOLD HOUSE, 10 minutes from Earlsfield (L. and S.W. Railway), 20 minutes from Wandsworth-common (L.B. and S.C. Railway) [illegible] Apply to Mr. J. Lockhead, 15, Whitehall-place, S.W.

WINDSOR (adjoining Windsor Park).—Charming bijou FREEHOLD ESTATE, [illegible] For further particulars apply to Mr. Mason, Estate Agent, Windsor.

HOUSES.—PLUMMER'S HOUSE and ESTATE AGENCY, 105, Harrow-road, W. [illegible] Plummer's House and Estate Agency, 105, Harrow-road, W.

INVESTMENTS WANTED by trustees, in good FREEHOLD or long LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, [illegible]

REQUIRED, to purchase, at once, FREEHOLD corner HOUSE, [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

BUSINESSES for SALE and WANTED.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL STATIONERY, [illegible]

STATIONERY, BOOKSELLING, &c. [illegible]

DRAPERS, Hosiers, and Outfitters desirous of DISPOSING OF [illegible] W. G. BARRY [illegible]

DRAPERY. [illegible]

MR. B. JAMIESON'S old-established OFFICES, 114, Great Portland-street, W., are the recognised medium for the quiet and speedy SALE and TRANSFER of BOARDING and LODGING HOUSES, Private Hotels, Cigar Stores, and genuine Businesses of every description. Persons desirous of buying or selling are invited to call or forward full particulars without delay. No sale no charge. N.B.—Businesses Wanted.

BOARDING HOUSE, [illegible] Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

LODGING HOUSE, near Italian Exhibition. [illegible] Full particulars of Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

LODGING HOUSE, [illegible] Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, &c. [illegible] Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

TAILORS. [illegible]

FRUITERERS and GREENGROCERS' BUSINESSES. [illegible]

STATIONERY, [illegible] Mr. B. Jamieson, as above.

A. W. BATEMAN, Business Transfer Agent, Auctioneer and Valuer, 87, Edgware-road [illegible]

BERLIN WOOL, Art Needlework, and Fancy BUSINESS. [illegible] A. W. Bateman, 87, Edgware-road.

COAL BUSINESS, [illegible]

FOR immediate DISPOSAL, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, a medium-class DRAPERY CONCERN, 20 miles from London, where a good trade is now being done.—Further particulars, terms of lease, &c., can be obtained of Oscar Berry, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 6, Arthur-street East, London Bridge, E.C.

FOR immediate SALE, [illegible] GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS. [illegible]

FULLY-LICENSED PUBLIC HOUSE, at a prominent corner in a main thoroughfare, West-end, held under a good firm of brewers, for SALE, after 10 years' occupation. Cash required £600. Doing a capital, easily-worked, profitable trade.—Particulars can be obtained of Messrs. J. J. Orgill, Swann, and Orgill, Auctioneers, 21, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

GENERAL FURNISHING BUSINESS. [illegible] Apply to Agent, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand.

GENERAL and GREENGROCERY, [illegible] Stock, fixtures, and utensils only £35. A bargain.

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS for DISPOSAL. [illegible] Apply at 282, Wandsworth-road.

GROCERY and TEA for DISPOSAL. [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

HAM, Beef, and Dining Rooms to be SOLD. [illegible]

HASTINGS.—LODGING HOUSE.—The LEASE, [illegible]

HOSIERY (GENT.'S). [illegible]

HOSIERY and HAIRDRESSING [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

HOTEL at Dover, [illegible]

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD'S REGISTER of BUSINESSES [illegible]

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING MANUFACTORY. [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a partner, with £5,000 or £6,000, in an old-established lace manufacturing firm in Nottingham.—Address C., care of J. Farneyhough, 30, Fulham-street, Nottingham.

PARTNERSHIP, [illegible] Mr. Watt, Partnership Agent, [illegible] Paternoster-row.

PARTNERSHIP.— [illegible] Apply to Frank Impey, Chartered Accountant, 41, Temple-street, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIP.—To Auctioneers and Estate Agents. [illegible] Mr. Watt, Partnership Agent, [illegible] Paternoster-row.

PARTNERSHIP or CAPITALIST, with £3,000 to £5,000 [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN [illegible] HALF SHARE [illegible]

ADVERTISER, [illegible] GENTLEMAN [illegible]

BILLIARDS.—MANUFACTURER [illegible]

CAPITAL WANTED, [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

CLOTHIERS.—WANTED PARTNERSHIP, [illegible]

DAIRY FARMERS [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

DRAPERY. [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

EXPERIENCED [illegible]

FIRE EXTINGUISHER. [illegible]

IMPORTANT. [illegible] FINANCIAL [illegible]

PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL.

PARTNER REQUIRED [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARTNER WANTED, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARTNER, [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

PARTNER, [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP REQUIRED, [illegible]

PARTNERSHIP REQUIRED, [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

LAND, HOUSES, SHOPS, and OFFICES.

BISHOP'S ROAD (No. 15), Paddington.—To be LET, UNFURNISHED, the UPPER PART and BASEMENT. Good entrance and stone staircase. In excellent condition for residence or first-class business. £45, inclusive. Seen any time.—Apply at 15, Bishop's-road.

BLACKHEATH and neighbourhood.—To be LET or to be SOLD, [illegible] G. E. Carpenter, 7, Trafalgar-square, W.C., Solicitor.

BRIXTON.—SHOP, plate-glass, well fitted, with parlour and bed room, [illegible] Rent £25.—On premises, 71, Dalberg-road, Brixton (near Brixton Church).

BRIXTON-HILL.—HOUSE, [illegible]

BROCKLEY. [illegible] RESIDENCE [illegible] (two minutes from Brockley Station).

BROMLEY, Kent.—Semi-detached VILLA. [illegible] Large garden. Rent £55. [illegible]

BUCKS. [illegible] RESIDENCE [illegible]

BUSHEY PARK [illegible] VILLAS [illegible] New Hampton.

BUSINESS PREMISES to be LET or LEASE [illegible] North-street, Brighton.

CAMBERWELL-ROAD [illegible]

CAMDEN-ROAD [illegible]

CAPITAL dry and lofty BASEMENT to be LET [illegible]

CARISBROOKE-ROAD, Walthamstow. [illegible]

CHARMING semi-detached VILLA. [illegible]

CLERKENWELL. [illegible]

NORTH LONDON.—Convenient detached family RESIDENCE. [illegible]

OFFICES to be LET. [illegible]

OFFICES (137, Cheapside).—To be LET, [illegible]

OFFICES, Chambers, and Residences, [illegible]

OFFICES (first floor), 106, Fenchurch-street. [illegible]

OFFICES, 76, Finsbury-pavement. [illegible]

PECKHAM. [illegible]

PINNER [illegible] VILLA [illegible]

PORK and PROVISION MERCHANT, [illegible]

PORTMAN-SQUARE [illegible]

PROVISION MERCHANTS and CHEESEMONGERS, [illegible]

PUTNEY, [illegible] VILLAS [illegible]

QUEEN'S PARK [illegible] SHOPS [illegible]

RAMSGATE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, [illegible]

[illegible]

TO MEDICAL MEN and DENTISTS.—Capital corner HOUSE …

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and others requiring … WAREHOUSE …

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD … HOUSE …

WALTHAMSTOW … To be LET …

WANDSWORTH … VILLA …

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—To be LET or SOLD …

WANSTEAD ESTATE …

WEST KENSINGTON PARK …

WHITECHAPEL.—Good SHOP …

WIMBLEDON … VILLA …

A COUNTRY COTTAGE WANTED …

DETACHED or semi-detached HOUSE WANTED …

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED …

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED …

FURNISHED HOUSE or APARTMENTS …

HOUSE WANTED …

HOUSE WANTED …

HOUSE WANTED …

HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, WANTED …

HOUSE and SHOP WANTED …

MANUFACTURING PREMISES WANTED …

REQUIRED … an UNFURNISHED HOUSE …

REQUIRED …

REQUIRED, to RENT, a small UNFURNISHED COTTAGE …

RESIDENCE …

SHOP …

TWELVE-ROOMED HOUSE WANTED …

UNFURNISHED HOUSE or Flat REQUIRED …

BOARD and RESIDENCE—APARTMENTS.

A BED and SITTING ROOM …

A COMFORTABLE HOME …

A COMFORTABLE HOME …

A COMFORTABLE HOME …

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BED ROOM …

A GENTLEMAN … wishes to LET … FURNISHED DRAWING and DINING ROOM FLOORS …

A GENTLEMAN and his wife …

A LADY …

A LADY …

A LADY …

A LADY …

A LADY …

A LADY …

A PRIVATE family …

A PRIVATE family …

A WELL-FURNISHED SITTING and BED ROOM to LET …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS.—Well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS, superior, FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED …

APARTMENTS …

APARTMENTS.—To be LET …

APARTMENTS to be LET, well FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS … FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS …

APARTMENTS …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD, RESIDENCE (superior), 11, Woburn-place, Russell-square …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Collard Mansions …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior), in the best part of South Kensington …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 1, Montpelier-square, South Kensington …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with comfort and elegance …

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two minutes from Kensington-gardens and Hyde Park …

BOARD and RESIDENCE for …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior) for ladies and gentlemen …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (first class) …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior) for families, ladies, gentlemen …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Bayswater …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 21, Bedford-place, Russell-square …

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family …

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Vacancies at 11, Porchester-gardens, Hyde Park, W. …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior), 15, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family …

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered by a private family …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Hampstead …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, central position …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in private family …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every home comfort …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every home comfort …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 5, Woburn-place, Russell-square …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Hastings …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, three minutes from the Palace …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a musical family …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every home comfort …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, South Kensington …

BOARD and RESIDENCE (superior) …

BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, by day or week …

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in high-class house in South Kensington …

BOARD (PARTIAL) and RESIDENCE …

BOARD (PARTIAL) and RESIDENCE …

BOGNOR.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BOURNEMOUTH.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

BRIXTON ROAD.—Well FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM FLOOR …

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE …

CAMDEN SQUARE.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

CARLTON MANSION HOTEL and PENSION …

CHAMBERS …

CHAMBERS or APARTMENTS to be LET, FURNISHED …

CLAPHAM.—BED ROOM …

COMFORTABLE HOME offered …

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM …

COUNTRY APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

COUNTRY APARTMENTS FURNISHED …

COUNTRY APARTMENTS, or small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET …

COUNTRY BOARD and RESIDENCE …

COUNTRY BOARD and RESIDENCE …

COUNTRY BOARD and RESIDENCE, or APARTMENTS …

COUNTRY HOME …

DEAL HOUSE …

DINING or DRAWING ROOM FLOOR …

DINING ROOM and BED ROOM for gentleman …

EASTBOURNE.—To be LET, FURNISHED … APARTMENTS …

EASTBOURNE.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

FARMHOUSE APARTMENTS to be LET, FURNISHED …

FARMHOUSE APARTMENTS.—FURNISHED …

FARMHOUSE BOARD and APARTMENTS …

FLATS …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS …

FURNISHED BED ROOM …

FURNISHED ROOM …

FURNISHED DRAWING and DINING ROOM …

FURNISHED … SITTING … BED ROOMS …

FURNISHED or unfurnished APARTMENTS …

FURNISHED or Unfurnished SITTING and BED ROOM to be LET …

HALF of a HOUSE to be LET, UNFURNISHED …

HASTINGS.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

HASTINGS.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

HIGH-CLASS BOARD and RESIDENCE …

HOME offered to a … elderly gentleman …

ISLE of MAN … To be LET, FURNISHED … APARTMENTS …

KENSINGTON PARK.—21, The Terrace.—FURNISHED … SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM …

LODGINGS …

NOTTING … FURNISHED APARTMENTS …

OXFORD MANSIONS.—FLATS and CHAMBERS to be LET, UNFURNISHED …

RAMSGATE …

RAMSGATE.—Clean, well FURNISHED APARTMENTS …

REQUIRED, as COMPANION PUPILS …

REQUIRED, a LADY …

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS …

SEASIDE.—BOARD and RESIDENCE …

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA … BOARD and RESIDENCE …

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT …

TO BE LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS …

TO be LET … PARLOURS, FURNISHED …

TO LET, PART of a nice HOUSE …

TO CITY GENTLEMEN and STUDENTS …

TO GENTLEMEN FRIENDS …

TO GENTLEMEN …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TWO young ladies … HOME in a private house …

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS …

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS …

UNFURNISHED DRAWING ROOM FLOOR …

UNFURNISHED DRAWING ROOM FLOOR …

UNFURNISHED …

UNFURNISHED …

WALHAM GREEN …

WELL-FURNISHED DRAWING and BED ROOMS …

WORTHING.—To be LET, FURNISHED …

A FLAT or UPPER PART of HOUSE WANTED …

A LADY wants SITTING and BED ROOM …

A LARGE … ROOM REQUIRED …

ALL wishing to LET APARTMENTS …

APARTMENTS WANTED …

APARTMENTS WANTED …

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED …

APARTMENTS …

BED ROOM WANTED …

BED ROOM … WANTED …

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED …

CITY gentleman desires BOARD and RESIDENCE …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED, by the 27th …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED …

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED …

FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM WANTED …

FURNISHED SITTING and … BED ROOMS WANTED …

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED …

PARTIAL BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED …

REQUIRED … FURNISHED APARTMENTS …

REQUIRED …

REQUIRED, BOARD and RESIDENCE …

REQUIRED … BOARD and RESIDENCE …

REQUIRED … APARTMENTS …

REQUIRED, FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM …

REQUIRED … FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM …

REQUIRED … APARTMENTS …

REQUIRED … FLAT …

REQUIRED … BED ROOM …

REQUIRED … UNFURNISHED DRAWING and BED ROOM …

SMALL FLAT or small House WANTED …

TOURMANS … BOARD and RESIDENCE …

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED …

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS or small FLAT … WANTED …

UNFURNISHED.—WANTED, DRAWING ROOM FLOOR …

UNFURNISHED UPPER PART of HOUSE, S.W., WANTED …

WELL-FURNISHED DRAWING … BED ROOMS WANTED …

ARTICLES for SALE and WANTED.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CORRUGATED IRON COTTAGE …

SAFE …

SAFES …

TO BE DISPOSED OF … the FIXTURES and FITTINGS …

BILLIARD TABLE …

POSTAGE STAMPS …

BOOKS …

TO DRAPERS … MAHOGANY-TOP COUNTER …

GLASS SHOW CASES, Shop Fronts, Shop and Window Fittings …

SHOW CASES for SALE …

SHOW CASES …

SHOP FITTINGS …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANOFORTE …

PIANO …

PIANO …

PIANO …

PIANOS and ORGANS.—D'Almaine and Co. …

PIANO …

PIANO …

PIANO …

AMERICAN ORGAN …

AMERICAN ORGAN …

AMERICAN ORGAN …

AMERICAN ORGAN …

PIANOS, by Erard, Kirkman, Collard …

AMERICAN ORGANS …

PIANOS …

SECONDHAND … GRAND PIANO …

DRAWING ROOM GRAND PIANO …

FULL trichord … COTTAGE …

GOLD MEDAL … PIANOFORTE …

BEDROOM SUITES …

FURNITURE …

FURNITURE, SECONDHAND …

FURNITURE.—Young gentleman …

FURNITURE …

FURNITURE …

OFFICE FURNITURE …

FOR immediate SALE …

I WISH …

IMMEDIATE SALE …

URGENT … TABLE CUTLERY …

FOR SALE … SPOONS and FORKS …

MILK …

REQUIRED …

FURNITURE WANTED …

FURNITURE WANTED …

FURNITURE …

FURNITURE …

GOOD SECONDHAND DINING ROOM SUITE WANTED …

MILK WANTED …

WEST … MILK …

WASTE PAPER …

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION.—INVENTORS …

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A RARE …

A BENEFICIAL and PERMANENT AGENCY REQUIRED …

A … CLERKS …

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

A GOOD PLAIN COOK REQUIRED …

A MAN … WANTED …

A RESPECTABLE girl WANTED … as THIRD SERVANT …

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, for general housework, WANTED …

A TELEGRAPHIST WANTED …

A YOUNG gentleman, aged about 20, WANTED, as JUNIOR CLERK …

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER …

ACTIVE, middle-aged person WANTED, as WORKING HOUSEKEEPER …

ADVANTAGEOUS LUBRICATION …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED, in every town and village …

AGENTS WANTED, throughout the United Kingdom …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS WANTED …

AGENTS.—A rare opportunity …

AGENTS, TRAVELLERS …

AGENTS and TRAVELLERS WANTED …

ALL seeking SITUATIONS …

AN ENGINEER WANTED …

A … MAN WANTED …

AN … experienced MAN WANTED …

AN experienced CANVASSER WANTED …

AN experienced SALESWOMAN …

AN industrious MAN …

APPRENTICE WANTED …

ART NEEDLEWORK and WOOLS.—WANTED …

ARTIST … RESIDENT WANTED …

A … GOVERNESS PUPIL REQUIRED …

AUCTIONEER and estate agent …

AUTHORS (LITERARY) …

BABYLINEN …

BLACK FUEL …

BOOTMAKERS WANTED …

BREWERS TRAVELLER …

BREWERY PUPIL …

CABINET FURNITURE …

CANADA.—VACANCIES for young gentlemen to LEARN FARMING …

CANVASSER WANTED …

CANVASSERS (four) WANTED …

CHEESEMONGERS and POULTERERS …

CHINA and GLASS.—WANTED … SALESMAN …

CLERK WANTED …

CLERK WANTED …

CLERK, for timber trade …

CLERK (BUYER) …

CLERKS.—WANTED …

CLERKS WANTED …

CLERKS (two) WANTED …

CLERKS should learn PITMAN'S SHORTHAND …

CLERKS …

CLERKSHIPS and SECRETARYSHIPS …

COLONIES …

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION …

COOK WANTED, a good PLAIN cook …

COOK (PLAIN) WANTED …

COOK, good PLAIN …

COOK and HOUSE-PARLOURMAID WANTED …

DAIRY.—Experienced YOUNG MAN WANTED …

DAIRY FOREMAN and CANVASSER WANTED …

DRAPERS …

DRAPERS.—WANTED …

DRAPERS.—WANTED …

DRAPERS.—WANTED …

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS WANTED …

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS WANTED …

DRAPERS' CLERK …

DRAPERY … WANTED, a YOUNG MAN …

DRAPERY.—WANTED, YOUNG MEN …

DRAPERY.—WANTED, YOUNG MAN …

DRAPERY WANTED, a YOUNG LADY …

DRAPERY WANTED, a YOUNG LADY …

DRAPERY.—WANTED … CASHIER …

DRAPERY.—WANTED a smart MAN …

DRAPERY.—WANTED, experienced YOUNG LADIES …

DRAPERY.—WANTED, SHOW ROOM HAND …

DRAPERY.—YOUNG MAN WANTED …

DRAPERY.—Two energetic YOUNG MEN WANTED …

DRAPERY.—SHOW ROOM.—WANTED …

DRAPERY.—Parents and Guardians.—WANTED …

DRAPERY.—William Owen, Westbourne-grove, W., has VACANCIES for two experienced YOUNG LADIES …

DRESSES and MANCHESTER.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN …

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED …

DRESSMAKER, at once …

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED …

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, experienced …

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, for a high-class trade …

DRESSMAKERS, an experienced skirt cutter …

DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED, a good first skirt hand …

DRESSMAKERS WANTED, for high-class trade …

DRESSMAKERS.—SHOW ROOM.—WANTED …

DRESSMAKERS.—Scientific DRESSMAKERS …

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS …

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED for high-class trade, FIRST HAND …

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, clever BODICE HANDS …

DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY TAUGHT …

EMIGRATION …

FANCY DRAPERY APPRENTICE …

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.—REQUIRED …

FIRST HAND CUTTER and FITTER …

FISH, Poultry, and Game.—WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GENERAL SERVANT (superior) WANTED …

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

GOOD NURSE or USEFUL MOTHER'S HELP WANTED …

GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED …

GOOD PLAIN HOME …

GOVERNESS WANTED …

HARNESS-MAKER WANTED …

HOTEL and TAVERN ASSISTANTS, SERVANTS …

HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID REQUIRED …

HOUSEMAID WANTED …

HOUSEMAID WANTED …

HOUSEMAID WANTED, for first-class lodging house …

HOUSEMAID WANTED …

HOUSEMAID WANTED, at once …

HOUSEMAID WANTED.—Gentleman's lodging house …

INSURANCE BROKER and AGENT.—WANTED, a CLERK …

JUNIOR WANTED, for a City office …

JUNIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED …

JUNIOR CLERK REQUIRED …

JUNIOR CLERK REQUIRED …

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED …

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED …

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED …

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED …

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED …

KITCHENMAID WANTED …

KITCHENMAID WANTED …

LADIES' OUTFITTING … COSTUMES …

LADIES WANTING EMPLOYMENT …

LADY'S MAID WANTED …

LIGHT PORTER WANTED …

MALE ATTENDANT WANTED …

MAN and WIFE WANTED …

MAN and WIFE WANTED …

MAN and WIFE WANTED …

MANAGER for boot-shop WANTED …

MANAGER for corn and flour stores …

MANTLE HANDS WANTED …

MANTLE and MILLINERY SHOW ROOM …

MANTLES WANTED, best SALESWOMAN …

MANTLES.—WANTED, a YOUNG LADY …

MANTLES.—WANTED … SALESMAN …

MANTLES.—WANTED, an experienced MANTLE CUTTER and FITTER …

MANTLES.—Experienced SALESMAN WANTED …

MEN, Youths, Boys …

MESSRS. GEORGE THORPE and CO., of Bradford …

MILLINER.—First-class milliner REQUIRED …

MILLINER.—First hand …

MILLINERS WANTED …

MILLINERS.—WANTED, for a high-class private business …

MILLINERS.—First hand WANTED …

MILLINERY.—WANTED, a first-class MILLINER …

MILLINERY.—WANTED, a young lady APPRENTICE …

MILLINERY.—YOUNG LADY WANTED …

MILLINERY.—ASSISTANT STOCKKEEPER WANTED …

MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS WANTED …

MILLINERY.—Good SECOND (or First) HAND …

MILLINERY.—SHOWROOM.—WANTED …

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING APPRENTICES …

MUSICAL.—A VACANCY occurs for a YOUNG LADY …

MUSICAL VACANCIES …

NURSE.—WANTED …

NURSE WANTED …

NURSE WANTED …

NURSE WANTED, for three young children …

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED …

NURSERY GOVERNESS …

NURSEMAID WANTED …

ODD MAID WANTED for club …

OFFICE BOY WANTED …

OFFICE BOY WANTED …

OFFICE BOY WANTED …

OFFICE CLERK WANTED …

OPEN to ALL …

PAPER TRADE.—WANTED …

PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

PIANOFORTE …

REQUIRED, in a shipbroker's office, a SHORTHAND CLERK …

REQUIRED, a YOUTH …

REQUIRED …

REQUIRED, for Quadrille Band … VIOLINIST …

REQUIRED, a respectable YOUTH …

REQUIRED, an experienced HALL ATTENDANT …

REQUIRED, good PLAIN COOK and HOUSE PARLOURMAID …

REQUIRED, superior PARLOURMAID and good PLAIN COOK …

REQUIRED, a good PLAIN COOK …

REQUIRED, in a small family, a young person as GENERAL SERVANT and PLAIN COOK …

REQUIRED, young woman, to act as FOREWOMAN …

REQUIRED … ASSISTANT …

REQUIRED, a thoroughly experienced FRENCH NURSE …

REQUIRED, PLAIN COOK and HOUSE-PARLOURMAID …

RESPECTABLE YOUTH WANTED …

RESPECTABLE YOUTH …

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER …

SEA APPRENTICES …

SECRETARY WANTED …

SHIRT DRESSER and POLISHER WANTED …

SHOPWALKER WANTED …

SHORTHAND CLERK WANTED …

SHORTHAND CLERK WANTED …

SHORTHAND …

SMART active YOUTH WANTED …

SMART YOUTH WANTED …

STAIN …

STATIONERY …

STAGE.—WANTED, LADIES and GENTLEMEN …

STAGE.—WANTED … LADIES and GENTLEMEN …

STAGE.—WANTED, AMATEURS and NOVICES …

STAGE … INSTRUCTION …

STATIONERS.—WANTED, at once, a clever WINDOW DRESSER …

STRONG … SERVANT WANTED …

TAILORS' CUTTER WANTED …

TEA.—A good SECOND HAND WANTED …

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENTS …

TELEGRAPHY …

THOROUGHLY good GENERAL SERVANT WANTED …

TO CHEMISTS.—A VACANCY …

TO CUTTERS WANTED …

TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS …

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED …

TO DRESSMAKERS.—WANTED at once …

TO FOREMEN TAILORS.—Cutter WANTED, for Calcutta …

TO TAILORS' ASSISTANTS WANTED …

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS …

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS WANTED …

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS' ASSISTANTS …

TO PARENTS.—A VACANCY occurs for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS …

TO STATIONERS and others.—AGENTS …

TO TAILORS' FOREMAN …

TO TRAVELLERS …

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING …

TOWN TRAVELLER WANTED …

TOWN TRAVELLER WANTED …

TRAVELLER REQUIRED …

TRAVELLER WANTED …

TRAVELLER WANTED, for an established firm of tobacco and cigar manufacturers …

TRAVELLER WANTED for hat and bonnet shapes …

TRAVELLER …

TRAVELLERS …

TRAVELLERS WANTED …

TRAVELLERS (TOWN) WANTED …

TRAVELLERS … WANTED …

TRAVELLERS …

TWO POUNDS WEEKLY …

VOCALISTS …

VOCALISTS …

VOCALISTS … WANTED …

WHISTLERS WANTED …

WOOLLEN DRAPERY.—WANTED …

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WANTED …

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WANTED …

YOUNG LADY WANTED …

YOUNG LADY WANTED …

YOUNG LADY WANTED …

YOUTH.—WANTED …

YOUTH WANTED …

YOUTH WANTED …

YOUTH, for office, WANTED …

YOUTHS and YOUNG LADIES …

YOUTHS and YOUNG LADIES …

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CELLARMAN, having worked in France, wishes SITUATION …

A GERMAN gentleman … EMPLOYMENT …

A YOUNG LADY … ENGAGEMENT …

A YOUNG LADY (17) …

A YOUNG LADY …

A YOUNG lady of good connexions …

A YOUNG man …

A YOUNG person seeks SITUATION …

ACCOUNTANT of long experience …

ACCOUNTANT'S CLERK …

ADVERTISER seeks SITUATION …

ADVERTISER, middle aged … CONFIDENTIAL CAPACITY …

AGENCY.—A gentleman …

AGENCY …

AN English gentleman …

AN Italian …

AUSTRALIA …

BARMAID …

BARMAN …

BOOKKEEPER (ASSISTANT) WANTED …

BOOT TRADE.—RE-ENGAGEMENT …

BRITISH COLUMBIA …

BUILDERS or ESTATE MANAGER …

BUTCHERS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT …

BUTCHERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS …

CERTIFICATED … ENGAGEMENT …

CHEF …

CIGARS and CIGARETTES …

CLERK … EMPLOYMENT …

CLERK (21) requires SITUATION …

CLERK, aged 22 …

CLERK (Tailors) …

DAIRY.—RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED …

DRAPERY.—Young lady …

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED … SITUATION …

DRESSMAKERS and DRAPERS …

ENGLISH LADY …

FRAUD DETECTED and PREVENTED …

GRILL COOK and CARVER …

HOSIERY (Gent's) …

HOTEL, Restaurant … RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED …

HOTELS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED …

HOTELS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT …

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION …

IMPORTANT WARNING …

LADY CLERK … ENGAGEMENT …

LADY …

LADY HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION …

MAN COOK …

MAN and WIFE …

MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT …

MESSENGER, LIGHT PORTER …

PIANIST …

PLUMBER and LEAD BURNER wants JOB …

RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED …

RE-ENGAGEMENT …

REQUIRED, by a … medical man …

REQUIRED, by three brothers … SITUATIONS …

REQUIRED, any SITUATION where integrity and perseverance are appreciated. [illegible]

REQUIRED, by young man, [illegible] SITUATION [illegible] Aged 20. Good character. [illegible] Knightsbridge, W.

REQUIRED, by a respectable young person, SITUATION in [illegible]

RESPECTABLE MAN [illegible] EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

RESPECTABLE [illegible] EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

SITUATION or APPOINTMENT REQUIRED, by thorough business man [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED by respectable young man, aged 23 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED by a young gentleman (25). [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

SITUATION WANTED, in some light business, for a young [illegible]

TO BUTCHERS.—Advertiser seeks ENGAGEMENT as [illegible] Aged 27. Highest references. [illegible]

TO [illegible] ENGAGEMENT, [illegible]

TO CHEESEMONGERS and POULTERERS.—SITUATION WANTED, [illegible]

TO CHEMISTS.—[illegible] APPRENTICE [illegible]

TO CORNCHANDLERS.—WANTED to PLACE a respectable YOUTH, aged 15, to learn the trade in all its branches. [illegible]

TO DRAPERS and others.—SITUATION WANTED, as porter, [illegible] Aged 29. 11 years' references from large firm. [illegible]

TO FAMILIES.—A lady wishes to recommend her LAUNDRESS. [illegible]

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, a SITUATION for a youth, aged 15. [illegible]

TO GROCERS, &c.—WANTED, by a young married man of great experience, a SITUATION as manager, with view to partnership or purchase. Country preferred.—B. S., Oxford Post-office.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT as first or good second, or to manage small branch. Aged 25. Six years good reference.—W. B., 155, Canterbury-road, Kilburn.

TO HOTELKEEPERS, Publicans, Wine and Spirit Merchants and Brewers.—WANTED, the MANAGEMENT of a country hotel or good public house by a thoroughly experienced couple. [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO MASTER BUTCHERS.—WANTED, SITUATION as shopman. [illegible]

TO MASTER CONFECTIONERS.—A young lady requires SITUATION, [illegible]

TO MASTER TAILORS.—WANTED, RE-ENGAGEMENT as assistant or general cutter. London experience. Town or country. [illegible]

TO MASTER TAILORS.—WANTED, by a smart young man [illegible] SITUATION [illegible]

TO MASTER TAILORS.—Young man seeks SITUATION as trimmer [illegible]—Apply to W. Alford, 22, Chancery-road, Acton, W.

TO POULTERERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—YOUNG MAN, [illegible]

TO STATIONERS.—A young man, aged 23, seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above. Five years good experience in town and country. Highest references. [illegible]

TO STATIONERS, Printers, and Booksellers.—Advertiser desires ENGAGEMENT, as assistant or manager of country business. [illegible] Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO WINE, Spirit, and Ale MERCHANTS.—SITUATION REQUIRED, as traveller, six years' experience. Good references.—[illegible]

TWO FRIENDS want SITUATIONS together [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

Restells' Trade Sale of Wines and Spirits, on Thursday, Sept. 20.

MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane, E.C., will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at one o'clock punctually, the following important parcels of WINES and SPIRITS, viz. [illegible] Catalogues and further particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, E.C.

Fernleigh House, 24, Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park.—Two Days' Sale of superior modern Furniture, [illegible]

MESSRS. COLLETT and COLLETT will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, Fernleigh House, 24, Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 20 and 21, 1888, at one o'clock each day, the entire modern substantial FURNITURE, [illegible] On view To-morrow (Wednesday), Sept. 19. Catalogues at the Auctioneers' Offices, [illegible]

Order of Sale of Furniture and Effects This Day (Tuesday).

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 187 and 189, Oxford-street (10 doors east of Regent-circus).—THIS DAY'S SALE will commence at 12.0 o'clock with the FURNITURE of kitchen and servants' offices; at 12.30, the contents of best and secondary bed rooms; at 2.0, handsome drawing and dining room appointments, eight pianofortes; at 4.15, pictures, plated articles, miscellanies; and at 4.30, the stock of a music publisher, by order of the Receiver in Chancery.—TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham). Telephone No. 3,737.

On View.—Sale To-morrow.—Carpets.—Oxenham's Auction Rooms, 187 and 189, Oxford-street.—A magnificent stock of 100 yards, [illegible] Brussels, Wilton pile, and Saxony Carpets of the past season's patterns, [illegible] Persian, Indian, and Turkey carpets, hearthrugs, oilcloth, and effects.

MESSRS. TOOTH and TOOTH (late Oxenham) will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, as above, TO-MORROW, at two precisely, a magnificent stock of CARPETS, [illegible]

No. 11, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, W.—Important Sale of high-class Furniture.

MESSRS. ALLEN and MANNOOCH will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible]

[illegible]

MESSRS. MORRIS and CO. are instructed by the Trustee to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, THIS DAY, and three following days, at one o'clock precisely, the elegant and costly APPOINTMENTS of the MANSION. [illegible]

MESSRS. THOMAS and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 39, Leicester-square, THIS EVENING, Sept. 18, at seven o'clock, FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. C. H. BURGASS and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), [illegible]

MESSRS. RUSSELL and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible]

MESSRS. R. TOMLINSON and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the BLACK HORSE HOTEL, [illegible] FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, [illegible]

MESSRS. NORMAN, SON, and BOWEN will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, [illegible]

MESSRS. SOUTH, SON, and WHITCOMBE will SELL by AUCTION, at 18 and 19, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, E.C., TO-MORROW (Wednesday), [illegible]

MESSRS. VALENTINE ROBINSON and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, [illegible]

MESSRS. DALE and SON will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible] the STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, &c., of a PACKING-CASE MAKER, [illegible]

MESSRS. PHILLIPS, SON, and NEALE are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at their GREAT ROOMS, [illegible] TURKEY, Persian, and Indian CARPETS and Antique RUGS. [illegible]

MESSRS. C. and F. RUTLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the PLOUGH HOTEL, [illegible] FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS, [illegible]

MESSRS. FRANK JOLLY and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., at two o'clock: [illegible] STOKE NEWINGTON. [illegible]

MESSRS. BRIANT and SON will SELL, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at one o'clock [illegible]

MESSRS. HORNCASTLE and PEMBER will SELL by AUCTION, at their GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES, [illegible] on MONDAY, [illegible] CANVAS, [illegible]

MESSRS. ASH and EDWARDS will SELL by AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), [illegible] the WORKING PLANT, [illegible]

MESSRS. BULLOCK will SELL, on the PREMISES, [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] MODERN and ANTIQUE FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. TROLLOPE and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at one, [illegible]

MESSRS. PORTER and WATT will SELL by AUCTION, THIS DAY, at two o'clock and TO-MORROW, [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. ROUCH and PARKHOUSE will SELL by AUCTION, at the DRILL HALL, [illegible] on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., [illegible] FURNITURE, [illegible]

MESSRS. E. and F. SWAIN, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at one precisely, [illegible]

MESSRS. LEWIS DAVIS and SON, [illegible]

Southgate, Middlesex.—Prime Meadow Hay, Hay Carts, &c.

MESSRS. FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, on the land of Mr. J. Churchill, BLIND-LANE, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Sept. 19, at 12.30 precisely, a stack of MEADOW HAY (about 15 loads).—Auction Offices, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

[illegible] Goods Station, G.E.R.—To Builders, Contractors, Slate Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, OUTSIDE the GATES of the G.E.R. GOODS STATION, in Arundel-street, London-street (close to Bethnal-green Junction), on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, at eleven for twelve, about 22,000 Welsh ROOFING SLATES.—Auction Offices, 2, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Westminster.—To Printers, Printers' Brokers, and others.

MESSRS. FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, No. 13, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, at eleven for twelve, the WORKING PLANT of a PRINTER, including four Stanhope, Albion, and Columbian presses, inking tables and rollers, screw press, imposing surfaces, type cases and racks, one ton of type, chases, galleys, and other effects.—Auction Offices, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

By order of the Mortgagees.—Islington.—Valuable Freehold and Leasehold Property.

MESSRS. FURBER, PRICE, and FURBER will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at two precisely, three FREEHOLD SHOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 31, 33, and 35, Essex-road, with stabling in rear, and a large plot of land, forming an excellent site for the erection of workshops, and long leasehold dwelling house, No. 79, Essex-road, with stabling and newly-erected block of substantial workshops.—Particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be had of Messrs. Warren, Gardner, and Murton, Solicitors, 43, Bloomsbury-square, at the Mart, and at the Auction and Estate offices, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn.

Anerley, Sydenham, and Forest hill.

MESSRS. EASTMAN BROTHERS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at one, the following PROPERTIES:

ANERLEY.—15, Beverley-road (near Anerley and the Crystal Palace stations).—Commodious Residence. [illegible] With possession.

SYDENHAM.—A valuable Freehold Property, 1 and 2, [illegible] Frontage 60ft., depth 110ft. With possession.

FOREST HILL.—Hookwood, Allenby-road. To be Sold at a nominal reserve. A really charming detached Residence on two floors only. [illegible] Attractive garden. [illegible] With possession.

Particulars of the Auctioneers, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C., and at Forest hill, Sydenham, and Anerley, S.E.

This Evening, at seven o'clock, Goods removed from Clayton-road, Peckham.

MESSRS. MARCEAU and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the PECKHAM and SURREY AUCTION ROOMS, Rye-lane, 150 lots of useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

MR. F. J. BISLEY will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at two o'clock:

WALTHAMSTOW (close to St. James-street Station).—15 Leasehold Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate in Station-road, The Crescent, and Hartington-road. Held for long terms, at low ground rents.

WALTHAMSTOW.—Freehold, No. 10, Gosport-road, with stabling; two Freehold Houses, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14, Beacons-field-road, the whole producing £710 10s. per annum.

ROTHERHITHE.—Freehold, Two Dwelling Houses, Nos. 1 and 2, St. Paul's-lane, Rotherhithe-street [illegible]

Particulars of Messrs. Hawke, Stokes, and M'Kewan, Solicitors, 101, Borough High-street, Southwark.

NEWINGTON, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.—By order of the executors of the late Henry Smith.—[illegible]

BERMONDSEY.—A commanding corner Dwelling House, No. 116, Southwark Park-road. [illegible]

ROTHERHITHE.—Three Shops, [illegible]

ROTHERHITHE.—Three Leasehold Houses, [illegible]

OLD KENT-ROAD.—Four Houses, [illegible]

ROTHERHITHE.—Freeholds, Nos. 51 and 63, Derrick-street, Commercial Dock Pier.

DEPTFORD-ROAD.—Two Dwelling Houses, [illegible]

Particulars of the respective Solicitors, and of the Auctioneer, Chester House, Rotherhithe.

Oct. 3.—Excellent Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

MR. FRANK HARDS will SELL at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at two o'clock, in lots, as follows: [illegible]

Close to LEE-TERRACE, Blackheath.—For occupation.—Two substantially-erected Residences, [illegible]

CHARLTON.—By order of Executors of the late Mrs. Stamper. [illegible]

DEPTFORD.—Freehold Business Premises, near the Broadway, [illegible]

HATCHAM PARK.—An attractive corner Residence, [illegible]

DEPTFORD.—Profitable Freehold Property, [illegible]

On View.—By order of Executors of the late Mrs. Jones.—No. 7, [illegible]

MR. W. B. HALLETT will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), [illegible] the entire CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, [illegible]

Thursday Next.—Hallett's Auction Rooms, 273, Holloway-road.—Superior Household Furniture, [illegible]

MR. W. B. HALLETT will SELL by AUCTION, at his ROOMS, as above, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1888, [illegible]

By order of the Trustees.—29, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath.

MR. R. J. SUTER has been favoured with instructions from the trustees to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20 next, at twelve for one o'clock precisely, the whole of the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible]

Nos. 94, 96, and 98, Oxford-street, and Nos. 92, 93 and 94, Newman-street, W.—Retiring from business. Lease disposed of. Absolute sale.

MR. ARTHUR P. POCOCK will SELL, on the PREMISES as above, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, and following day, at one o'clock precisely, the whole of the elaborate FIXTURES and FITTINGS, [illegible]

MR. ALFRED W. CROAKER has been favoured with instructions [illegible] to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, [illegible] on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, at twelve for one o'clock, the entire CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE [illegible]

By order of the Mortgagees, at a nominal Reserve.—The Reversion [illegible]

MR. F. PERKS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C., on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, 1888, at one o'clock precisely, the before-mentioned valuable PROPERTY. [illegible]

High Holborn.—Desirable Freehold Premises, [illegible]

MR. T. B. WESTACOTT, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at one precisely.—[illegible]

Kentish Town.—Long Leasehold Investment.

MR. T. B. WESTACOTT will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at one precisely, [illegible] HOUSES, [illegible]

Thursday Next.—On view To-morrow.—Taylor's Depository, Southwark.—[illegible]

MR. STIMSON will SELL by AUCTION, as above, on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, at twelve o'clock precisely (about 300 lots).—Auction Offices, 2, New Kent-road, S.E.

To Stationers, Printers, Paper Box Manufacturers, &c.

MR. GEORGE CROCKER will SELL by AUCTION, at THREE CRANES-LANE, Upper Thames-street, E.C., TO-MORROW, Sept. 19, at one o'clock punctually, [illegible] PAPER, [illegible]

Sale Thursday, Sept. 20, at 2.0 prompt.—To Collectors of Antiquities and Curiosities.

MR. STEPHEN P. WALTER is favoured with instructions from Mr. Carrick to SELL by AUCTION, at the MAIDSTONE AUCTION MART, on the above date, 270 lots of ANTIQUITIES and CURIOSITIES, [illegible]

Drapers, Hosiers, Clothiers, Dealers.—In Bankruptcy.—Estate of James Gunn. [illegible]

MR. J. CHAVE COX will SELL by AUCTION, as above, TO-MORROW, Sept. 19, at twelve o'clock precisely, STOCK of a DRAPER, Hosier, and Haberdasher, [illegible]

Fairholme, Ravenna-road, Putney.

MR. ARTHUR W. TAYLOR begs to announce that the MARBLE STATUE of UNDINE and the INLAID CABINET (lots 134 and 135) have been WITHDRAWN from the SALE, as above, To-morrow, Sept. 19.—Auction Offices, 125, High-street, Putney.

Notice of Postponement.

MR. JAMIESON begs to state that the SALE of furniture, &c., at 3, [illegible] advertised to take place this day, Sept. 18, 1888, has been unavoidably POSTPONED.—Auction Offices, 1a, The Hill, Putney, S.W.

Berks.—Sale by Auction of valuable Freehold Building Land in the centre of the town of Reading, and also a small country Residence, with paddock.

MR. WM. B. NICHOLAS will SELL by AUCTION, at the GEORGE HOTEL, Reading, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1888, at three o'clock, the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, viz.:

READING.—Eligible Building Land, having good frontages to Oxford-road, almost in the centre of the town, and suitable for the erection of shops and villas. Trams pass the land.

BRADFIELD (near Reading).—A small country Residence, with good meadow, and three Cottages, situate about three miles from Aldermaston Station, on the Great Western Railway.

Full particulars of Mr. Wm. B. Nicholas, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Blagrave-street, Reading.

No. 111, Lancaster-road, Ladbroke-grove, W. (near Notting-hill Railway Station).—Well-made Household Furniture and Effects, [illegible]

MR. W. J. MURLIS has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES as above, on TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at one o'clock precisely.—May be viewed on day prior to sale. Catalogues can be had on the premises, and (post free) of the Auctioneer, North Kensington Estate Offices, Ladbroke-grove-road, W.

This Day.—Jewellers, Watch and Clock Makers, Opticians, Dealers, Shopfitters, and others.—In Bankruptcy.—By order of the Official Receiver. Estate of F. Bailey, Wood-green, N.

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, at 4, MARKET-TERRACE, Wood-green, N., THIS DAY (Tuesday), at one, valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE of a JEWELLER, Watch and Clock Maker, a large variety of jewellers' sundries.—Auction Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

Grocers, [illegible] Shopfitters, Furniture Buyers, and others.—By order of the Proprietor.—Absolute sale, owing to expiration of lease.—212, Caledonian-road, N.

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, as above, TO-MORROW, at twelve, the stock-in-trade of GROCERIES, teas, [illegible] also the superior household furniture.—Auction Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

Tailors, Clothiers, Shopfitters, Furniture Dealers, and others.—In Bankruptcy.—Estate of H. Prothero, 191, Wandsworth-road.

IZARD, DAWE, and IZARD will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY NEXT, Sept. 20, at twelve, STOCK of a TAILOR and CLOTHIER, together with trade fixtures, fittings, and household furniture.—Auction Offices, 147, Cannon-street, E.C.

Under bill of sale. Removed from Epsom and Kensington.

WESTON and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the HORNS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Kennington Park, on THURSDAY, 20th, without the slightest reserve, 400 lots of genuine SECONDHAND FURNITURE, [illegible] On view Wednesday. Catalogues at the Rooms, and of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 1, 5, and 7, Angel-road, and 252, Brixton-hill, S.W.

This Day.—High-class Furniture, [illegible]

DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS will SELL, at their MART, King-street, Covent-garden, as above, each day at twelve. [illegible]

No. 46, Oxford-street.—On Thursday Next, Sept. 20, at eleven precisely, [illegible] Household Furniture and Effects, removed from several private residences, for absolute sale.

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above, genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above, 200 lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

W. and F. C. BONHAM will SELL by AUCTION, as above.—On view this day, and catalogues sent post free on application.

Under Deed of Assignment.—[illegible]

COOK and SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1888, at one o'clock precisely, the remaining STOCK-IN-TRADE of a GROCER and TEADEALER, fixtures, and utensils, showcases, and few lots of furniture. [illegible]

No. 53, Coldharbour-lane, Camberwell, S.E.—To Families Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

COOK and SMITH will SELL by AUCTION, at the above RESIDENCE, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, 1888, at one precisely, without reserve, the whole of the genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, [illegible]

South London Auction Mart, Peckham-road, Camberwell-gate, S.E.—Under Bills of Sale, Distress for Rent, &c.—250 lots of Household Furniture and Effects, [illegible]

SMITH, BOHUN, and CO. will SELL, as above, at six, THIS EVENING.—On view. Catalogues ready.

Notice.—Furniture sales Advertised for Sept. 20, at 31 and 33, Langham-street, W., and for Sept. 26, at 26, Fore-street, City.

INMAN SHARP, HARRINGTON, and ROBERTS beg to give notice that both the above SALES are WITHDRAWN.—Auction offices, 16, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

West Cliff Estate, Southend-on-Sea.

THE AUCTION SALE of plots upon this estate by Mr. BURTON DURHAM on the 22nd inst. is WITHDRAWN, the whole estate having been sold by private contract.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—High-class OMNIBUS STOCK and valuable Times.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday), Sept. 19, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve: [illegible] W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Irish Horses.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday), will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, 20 fresh young HARNESS HORSES and HUNTERS, [illegible]—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—"The Tantivy" [illegible] COACH HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

ALDRIDGE'S, St. Martin's-lane.—Re J. F. [illegible] late of the Bull Hotel, Woolwich. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, by order of the Executors, a brown MARE and PHAETON, in good condition.—On view.—W. and S. FREEMAN.

STAPLETON'S REPOSITORY.—SALES by AUCTION EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12.30. [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—Mineral-water Stock.—By order of [illegible] on THURSDAY NEXT, by AUCTION, 17 very useful, active, short-legged HORSES, [illegible]

STAPLETON'S.—Mineral-water Stock.—On THURSDAY NEXT, by AUCTION, [illegible]

MUSEUM STABLES, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green.—To Jobmasters, Tradesmen, and others. Mr. STAPLETON will SELL by AUCTION, [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—THIS DAY. Irish Horses. Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, TO-DAY (Tuesday), 20 quick stepping, useful young HARNESS HORSES and HACKS, [illegible]

THIS DAY.—TROOP HORSES, from the Royal Horse Guards, by order of the commanding officer.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at BARBICAN, E.C., TO-DAY (Tuesday), 11 long-tailed, black Troop Horses, supernumeraries of her Majesty's Regiment of Royal Horse Guards, stationed at Regent's Park Barracks.

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—This Day.—[illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—This Day, Harness Horses and Hacks. [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Contract Cart Horses, Vans, &c. [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Railway Contractors' Horses and Harness. [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Contract Cart Horses. [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Cab Stock. [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Superior Cab Stock, [illegible]

LITTLETON HUNTER SALE.—Mr. RYMILL will SELL by AUCTION, at LITTLETON PARK FARM [illegible] on SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 22, [illegible] HUNTERS, [illegible]

BARBICAN ROYAL REPOSITORY.—Mineral Water Vanners.—[illegible]

EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, Paddington, W.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing at one o'clock. [illegible]—HENRY WARD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN PONIES.—80 of these favourite ponies will be SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, at the EDGWARE ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY, on FRIDAY NEXT.

KINGSBURY HUNTERS.—Mr. WARD begs to announce that his ANNUAL SALE will, as usual, be held at HYDE HOUSE FARM, Kingsbury.—Particulars in future advertisements.

CAB STOCK.—Under Distraint for Rent.—Mr. WARD has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, [illegible] on THURSDAY NEXT, [illegible]

THIS DAY.—CAB STOCK, consisting of five horses, two Hansom cabs, harness, &c., [illegible] will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.

THIS DAY.—FORDER CAB, two Horses, and Harness will be SOLD, without reserve, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.

THIS DAY.—Irish Horses.—The property of Mr. L. Ward, of Dublin.—10 sharp, young HORSES, warranted quiet to ride and drive, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the EDGWARE-ROAD HORSE REPOSITORY.

ELEPHANT and CASTLE HORSE REPOSITORY, New Kent-road, London.—SALES by AUCTION of HORSES, Carriages, and Harness EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, commencing at twelve o'clock. [illegible] or country.—GEO. JAS. BRIGGS, Proprietor.

LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.—To Carriage Builders and others.—Two expensively finished new BROUGHAMS, [illegible]—Messrs. H. N. NEWTON and CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at Mr. LAMBERT'S LIVERY STABLES [illegible] on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, [illegible]

GELDING, Shamrock, for SALE, at a very moderate figure. [illegible]

HANDSOME WELSH PONY, 13.2, five years old, quiet to ride and drive, used to children; free, good action. [illegible] 55 guineas.—[illegible] Wood-vale, Honor Oak, S.E. (near station).

STYLISH grey PONY, 13 hands, five years old. Can be seen before two.—Veterinary Forge, Burwood-mews, Edgware-road.

FOR SALE, dark iron-grey COB, 15.1, very handsome and quiet to ride or drive. [illegible] Price £40.—Apply to G. Dodge, [illegible]

TO be SOLD, a COB, 14 hands.—Full particulars on application to A. B., Great Berkhamsted, Herts.

THE CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Baker-street and King-street, W.—Upwards of 300 new and secondhand CARRIAGES always on SALE by commission. A Sale by Public Auction on every other Tuesday, at twelve o'clock. The Next Sept. 25, 1888. Carriages also warehoused.—E. T. Davis, Manager.

LANDAU (light, single horse) and a hooded STANHOPE PHAETON, with brake, £32, £27. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS hooded STANHOPE GIG for SALE, the property of a gentleman.—Standing at Potter's Coach Works, Westminster Bridge-road.

HEADED BUGGY, hung on side and cross springs back and front, by best London maker. [illegible] SALE, a great bargain.—Hanshaw Wimbledon Carriage Works (close to the station).

CARTS.—Dogcarts of every description. The best and most varied selection of two-wheeled carriages in London, both new and secondhand, to be seen at BRAINSBY and SONS, 48 and 49, Long-acre, W.C. Drawings on application.

VANS, VANS. 50 of every description. Suit from pony 11 hands to horse 17. Suitable for any kind of business. With or without shifting tops. From £8 upwards. Also several milk carts.—74, [illegible]

FOR SALE, LANDAU, light, canoe shape, by Cater, Brompton-road. Price £45. [illegible]—Mr. Roberts, 27, [illegible] South Penge Park, Penge, S.E.

FOR SALE, light VICTORIA, by good builder, 25 guineas; [illegible]

ONE-HORSE OMNIBUS WANTED, for traveller, [illegible] Postal Department, Daily Telegraph, Fleet-street, E.C.

COLLAPSE in the SADDLERY TRADE.—Owing to the enormous depression we are enabled to offer the entire STOCK of an eminent West-end SADDLER. [illegible]—S. GOFF and CO., 17, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

THE MUNSTER HORSE RUG is made by patent machinery [illegible]—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden.

JOB LOT WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS, [illegible]—S. GOFF, 17, King-street, Covent-garden.

OATS, GOOD RUSSIANS, 14s. per quarter, 38lb. per bushel, at Docks. Delivered in London or at our Warehouse [illegible]—FOREIGN GRAIN SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, 55, West Smithfield, E.C.

OATS, good sound Russians, 14s. 6d. per quarter [illegible]—CAMDEN GRANARIES, Eagle Wharf, 14a, Great College-street, Camden Town, N.W.

IMPERIAL HOOF OINTMENT possesses great power. [illegible]

PURE ST. BERNARD PUPPIES.—Gentleman has a litter of puppies, pictures of noble beauty and intelligence, from his celebrated life-saving dog. Moderate price.—Professor, 90, Tufnell Park-road, Holloway, London, N.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO. (Regd.) 125, New Bond-street, W.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. Painlessly adjusted. For permanently saving Decayed Teeth.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. For the adjustment of Artificial Teeth, Without plates. Detection impossible.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. For Saving Roots of Teeth, and For Fastening Loose Teeth.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. Twenty Years' Successful Experience In America.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. Any case requiring Dental Aid should First see Specimens of American Tooth Crowns.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWNS. No Tooth need be Extracted.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY In all its Branches. At most moderate fees.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO. (Regd.) Attendance, nine till six daily. Free Consultations. Pamphlet on Application.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO. (Regd.) 125, New Bond-street, W.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA, 41, LUDGATE HILL (opposite Hope Bros.). Single Tooth, 2s. 6d. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH used by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS WARRANTY. [illegible]

DR. PAGET, the AMERICAN DENTIST, 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). [illegible] Consultations free daily, ten till six.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.—Important Notice.—Dr. PAGET'S PAINLESS SYSTEM of AMERICAN DENTISTRY. 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). [illegible]

Artificial Teeth, without plates	Sets from £7 10s.
Artificial Teeth, by suction	Sets from £2 10s.
Crown and Bridge Work	From £2s. 6d.
Gold Fillings (American)	From 10s. 6d.
Single Teeth	From 5s.

Reduced Fees to servants, &c.

Painless operative dentistry at equally moderate prices.—Send for descriptive Illustrated Pamphlet before consulting a dentist. Consultations free daily, ten till six. 445, Strand (facing Charing-cross Station).

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 57, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite City Bank), the old-established SURGEON-DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—Mr. ESKELL, Sen., 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station), the old-established SURGEON DENTIST, original and principal of the name. Consultations free daily. Pamphlet sent gratis and post free.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS supply without pain and whilst waiting CELEBRATED ENAMELLED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which have obtained SIX PRIZE MEDALS: London, 1851; New York, 1853; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; and Philadelphia, 1876. They are fixed by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION, and are perfect for eating and speaking. [illegible]

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, the old-established SURGEON DENTISTS. Prices for their well-known Dentistry, supplied with the greatest success for the last 60 years:

A single Tooth	£0 5 0
Sets	2 10 0
Stoppings	0 2 6 each.

Reduced fees to servants, &c.

All consultations free. Pamphlet sent post free.—Observe the two addresses: 57, LUDGATE HILL (opposite City Bank), 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station).

SOUTH KENSINGTON LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION and ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA. 57, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. Single Tooth, 2s. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH used by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS WARRANTY. [illegible]

MR. DUNKIN, DENTIST, 132, Westminster Bridge-road, continues to supply his SELF-ADHESIVE MINERAL TEETH and SOFT GUMS, without springs or wires. A tooth, 5s.; a set, £2. Painless extractions. No other address. Consultations free. The best established of the name.

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited), 55, St. James's-street, S.W. (near Piccadilly), 38, Thurloe-square, South Kensington, and 64, Finsbury-square, E.C.

Established for the practice of genuine American dentistry at uniform and moderate fees. [illegible] The gentlemen in attendance are:

B. F. Clifford, from New York College.
F. E. Cox, from Boston College.
F. P. Curtis, from Harvard University.
R. C. Gianrich, from Pennsylvania University.
G. H. Gerry, from Harvard University.
G. G. Hill, from Iowa College.
J. B. Huntley, from Pennsylvania University.
G. H. Vos, from Harvard University.

No appointment or fee necessary for consultation. Hours, nine to six. Pamphlet free on application to the secretary, at each address.

SOUTH KENSINGTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. L. J. and C. ESKELL'S Dental Association, [illegible]

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY.—The SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN DENTISTRY, [illegible] A PERFECT SET from ONE GUINEA, single tooth, 2s. 6d. [illegible] The only address, 15, 17, Poultry, Cheapside, City.

TOOTHACHE and DECAYED TEETH entirely prevented and cured by using HITON'S highly preservative TOOTH POWDER. Boxes (post free) 1s. 6d.—H. Hiton, 35a, Dean-street, Soho, W.

LOHSE'S (Maiglöckchen.)

LILY OF THE VALLEY PERFUME. Is the most Fashionable of the Day. Sold by all high-class Perfumers. GUSTAV LOHSE, Berlin.

SULPHOLINE LOTION CURES ERUPTIONS,

Skin Diseases,	Pimples,
Blotches,	Blemishes,
Discolorations,	Acne Spots,
Eczema,	Psoriasis,
Roses,	Tetter.

Bottles sold everywhere.

A FAIR BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—SULPHOLINE SOAP gives the natural tint and peach-like bloom of a perfect complexion. By washing with Sulpholine Soap the skin becomes spotless, soft, clear, smooth, supple, healthy, and comfortable. Tablets 6d. Sold everywhere.

CAUTION.—GENUINE CHLORODYNE.—Each bottle of this well-known remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Of all Chemists.

FOR SHOOTING and FISHING BOOTS.—SAM PROUT'S DUBBIN gained a DIPLOMA at the FISHERIES EXHIBITION for waterproofing and softening leather. All West-end bootmakers retail it.—6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. per can.—S. PROUT, Beak-street, London, W.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

BED-ROOM SUITES.	From 3½ guis.
BED-ROOM SUITES.	to 300 guis.
BED-ROOM SUITES.	[illegible]

BED-ROOM SUITES.—For Suites at a moderate price, ash and walnut are particularly recommended, as they are not only pretty and fashionable woods, but also very durable, and well adapted to stand the test of daily use in a variable climate.

MESSRS. MAPLE and CO. invite an inspection of their present Stock of inexpensive and medium-priced BED-ROOM SUITES, feeling sure that intending purchasers will be pleased [illegible] and moderate prices charged.—MAPLE and CO., Manufacturers of Bedroom Furniture.

MAPLE and CO. The YARMOUTH SUITE, in decorated pine, consisting of wardrobe, washstand with marble top and tiled back, toilet table and glass, large chest of drawers, pedestal cupboard, towel airer, and three chairs, £5 17s. 6d. This suite is simply wonderful value.

MAPLE and CO. The VENTNOR SUITE, in white, tastefully decorated in blue or pink, and comprising wardrobe with plate-glass door, washstand with marble top, toilet table, large chest of drawers, toilet glass, pedestal cupboard, towel airer, and three chairs, £8 15s. Design free.

MAPLE and CO., TIMBER MERCHANTS and direct Importers of the finest Woods, Manufacturers of Bedroom and other Furniture by steam power and improved machinery, Tottenham-court-road, London. Factories: Beaumont-place, Euston-road; Southampton-buildings; Liverpool-road; Park-street, Islington, &c.

BEDSTEADS (BRASS).	From 8s. 9d.
BEDSTEADS (IRON).	to 65 guis.
BEDSTEADS (WOOD).	10,000 in Stock.

MAPLE and CO. have seldom less than Ten Thousand BEDSTEADS in Stock, comprising some 600 various patterns, in sizes from 2ft. 6in. to 5ft. 6in. wide, ready for immediate delivery on the day of purchase, if desired. [illegible]

MAPLE and CO.—500 BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, fitted with bedding complete, in stock ready for choice. [illegible] 10,000 in stock.—Tottenham-court-road, London, and Paris.

MAPLE and CO. have a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for IRON and BRASS Four-post BEDSTEADS, Cribs, and Cots, specially adapted for mosquito curtains, used in India, Australia, and the Colonies. [illegible] Ten thousand bedsteads to select from.—MAPLE and CO., London.

FURNITURE for EXPORTATION.

FURNITURE.—HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS' worth of manufactured GOODS ready for immediate delivery. All goods marked in plain figures for net cash—a system established 50 years.

FURNITURE.—VISITORS as well as MERCHANTS are INVITED to inspect the LARGEST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in the WORLD. [illegible] The reputation of half a century. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road, London; Paris; Smyrna; and [illegible] Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres.

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS. IMMENSE EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

COMPULSORY SALE NOW ON. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OFFERED.

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. Having taken Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138, HIGH-STREET; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, GREENLAND-STREET; 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, BAYHAM-STREET, in addition to their already large premises, [illegible]

A GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE Of their LARGE STOCKS to enable LARGE ALTERATIONS to be MADE.

THE "SCARBRO'" BED-ROOM SUITE, consisting of wardrobe with plate glass door, duchesse dressing chest with glass and small drawers attached, marble top washstand with tile back, pedestal towel rail and three cane chairs, all enamelled. [illegible] worth £12.

BOWMAN BROS., CAMDEN TOWN. 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, High-street; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Greenland-street; 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111, Bayham-street, Camden Town, N.W. Two minutes' walk from Camden Town Station, North London Railway.

FURNISH on the EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.—The LONDON and PROVINCIAL FURNISHING COMPANY, 251, Tottenham-court-road, W., are the largest provincial house furnishers in the kingdom. [illegible] Prospectus and press notices. General terms:

For £5 worth	2s. weekly.	For £25 worth	10s. weekly.
£10	4s.	£100	25s.
£50	6s.		and so on.

Payment optional.

Or by special arrangements to suit the convenience of the public. [illegible] No extra charges.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. TURNER and BARR. 12 and 14, Leonard-street, Finsbury-square. Established 1866.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM Has the public confidence, Supplies FURNITURE of Reliable quality at low prices.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. Direct dealing With Furniture Manufacturers. No dealers or companies charges.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. One, two, or three years without security. Stock displayed in extensive Show Rooms. Call or write for prospectus to TURNER and BARR, House Furnishers, 12 and 14, Leonard-street (close to Finsbury-square), E.C.

FURNISH on EASY TERMS.

MIDLAND FURNISHING COMPANY, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 77, Judd-street, King's-cross, London. City offices: 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (Within a few doors of the Mansion House.) Prospectus, catalogue, and detailed press opinions post free. One, two, or three years credit with or without deposit. No registered documents, interest, or extra charges. Delivery free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. £50,000 stock to select from. [illegible]

EDWARD CATESBY, [illegible] Tottenham-court-road.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of CARPETS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Bordered Carpets [illegible]

A large stock of [illegible] always on hand.

EDWARD CATESBY, 64 and 65, Tottenham-court-road. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDSTEADS, GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDDING. [illegible]

LAW BROTHERS, WHOLESALE CABINETMAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS, 43-45, Great Eastern-street, Curtain-road, London, E.C. Established 1830.

A very large and carefully-selected Stock of substantial and Artistic Furniture at prices showing a bona-fide saving of 25 per cent. Catalogues and Price Lists free on application.

STEPHENSON BROTHERS.—IMPORTANT SALE. A Manufacturer's Stock of BED-ROOM SUITES. [illegible] Stephenson Brothers, Artistic House Furnishers and Carpet Importers, 230, Tottenham-court-road, London.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney (next New Town Hall), London, E. FURNISH on EASY TERMS.

£5 worth	Deposit	£0 10 0	Balance	£0 2 6 per week.
£10	"	0 15 0	"	0 4 0 "
£20	"	1 0 0	"	0 5 0 "
£30	"	3 0 0	"	0 7 6 "
£50	"	7 0 0	"	0 12 6 "
£100	"	15 0 0	"	0 17 0 "

Or by monthly or quarterly payments.

Prospectus, catalogue, and full particulars post free. [illegible] Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, E.

FURNISH on L. THOMAS AND SON'S EASY HIRE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT. 39 and 41, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W. 227 and 228, Tottenham-court-road, adjoining. [illegible] Established 1846.

Usual Terms.

£5 worth	Deposit		Balance	2s. 6d.	per week.
£10	"		"	4s.	"
£20	"		"	7s. 6d.	"
£30	"		"	12s. 6d.	"
£50	"	£7	"	17s.	"
£100	"		"		"
£500	"		"		"

Or by monthly or quarterly terms to suit all. Strictly private. Delivery free. Prospectus, estimates, and price lists post free.

FURNISH on NORMAN and STACEY'S WELL-KNOWN EQUITABLE INSTALMENT SYSTEM. [illegible] 79, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 121, Pall Mall, S.W.

FURNITURE.—FURNISH for CASH, direct from the manufacturer, and save 30 per cent. [illegible] J. RUBERY, 142 and 144, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. Established 1843.

FURNISH at WHOLESALE SHIPPING PRICES for CASH, or on special HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, without guarantee or deposit. [illegible] The WHOLESALE FURNISHING ASSOCIATION for DIRECT SUPPLY to PRIVATE BUYERS (Limited). Offices, 30, Moorgate-street, E.C. Every Facility for Inspection and Comparison before Purchase. All communications to be addressed to the SECRETARY.

FURNITURE.—WM. WALLACE and CO. who, since 1790 have been renowned for reliable and sound workmanship, [illegible] and 153, Curtain-road, E.C.

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited).—IMPROVED HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM at CASH PRICES. [illegible] One, two, or three years credit, with or without deposit. This company can give the highest references. [illegible] 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—L. SPILLMAN and CO., noted for the last 60 years for first-class secondhand furniture, invite an inspection of their large assortment in Chippendale, inlaid Sheraton, and carved oak. [illegible] 14 and 6, Newcastle-street, Strand.

BED-ROOM SUITES.—100 Secondhand Suites, in condition good as new, [illegible] DAVIS and CO., 255 and 256, Tottenham-court-road, W. (Oxford-street end). Secondhand furniture bought or taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues post free.

GENUINE SECONDHAND FURNITURE, Modern and antique, of good make, in capital condition. Also new Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, &c. Immense Stock, marked in plain figures, for cash only. Furniture, &c., taken in exchange or purchased. Goods packed or delivered free. H. MAWER and STEPHENSON, House Furnishers, The Furniture Exchange, 271, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, and 233, Fulham-road, South Kensington. Also at 133 and 135, Buckingham Palace-road (near Victoria Station).

CARPETS BEATEN, Cleaned, and Dyed; Beds thoroughly cleansed and Re-made. Every description of dyeing and cleaning.—METROPOLITAN STEAM DYEING COMPANY (Limited), 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (Near Tottenham-court-road).

IMPORTANT SALE of TWO FURNISHING STOCKS. The extensive purchases of BANKRUPT STOCKS of

MESSRS. BREW (late Brew and Clark), HOUSE FURNISHERS (of Finsbury-pavement, London) and SALE.

MESSRS. WASSALL (of Brighton), will be offered at

UNUSUALLY LARGE DISCOUNTS SALE. From original COST PRICES.

SALE NOW PROCEEDING.

OETZMANN'S SALE.—Particulars post free. The choice being so immense a personal visit, if possible, is advised; but in cases where this is inconvenient orders sent per post receive prompt and faithful attention.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Bed-room Suites in Art Colourings, from £3 10s. Bed-room Suites in solid Ash, from £7 10s. Bed-room Suites in solid Ash, with 6ft Wardrobe, £19. Particulars Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Drawing-room Suites, from seven guineas. Dining-room Suites, from nine guineas. Bed Room Furnished complete for five guineas. Dining Room Furnished complete for 27 guineas. Illustrations and Particulars Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Hand-painted Japanese Screens, four-fold, 9s. 9d. each. Walnut or Ebonised Corner Cabinet, 18s. 9d. Walnut or Ebonised Overmantel, with eight bevelled-edge Silvered Glass Plates, 45s. Illustrations and Particulars Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Rich Velvet Pile Carpet, at 2s. 3d. per yard. Five-frame Brussels Carpet, 2s. 11½. per yard. Real Brussels Carpet, at 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. per yard. Ready-made Carpets, last year's patterns, At reduced prices. Particulars Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Tapestries for Furniture Covering, from 10½d. per yard. Art Serges, 50in. wide, 1s. 0½d. per yard. Imperial Plushes, 50in. wide, 1s. 11½d. per yard. India Exhibition Muslin, from 2½d. per yard. Patterns Post Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Polished Brass Reading Lamp, with opal shade complete, 2s. 11d. Polished Brass Hall Lantern, Cathedral Glass, for gas, 6s. 9d. Japanned Coal Vases, with brass mounts, 2s. 10½d. Solid Fire Brasses, 3s. 3d. per set. Illustrations and Particulars Free.

OETZMANN and CO. SALE. Tea services for 12 persons, from 5s. 6d. Dessert Services for 12 persons, from 9s. 9d. Dinner Services, 54 pieces, from 15s. 10d. Toilet Sets, from 2s. 11d. Illustrations and Particulars Free.

OETZMANN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, the best Furnishing Guide extant, containing coloured and other illustrations, with full particulars and prices of every article required in complete house furnishing, post free on application.—OETZMANN and Co., Hampstead-road.

OETZMANN and CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS and COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (Near Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station). SHILLING CAB FARES from Charing-cross, Euston, King's-cross, St. Pancras, and Waterloo Stations, Regent-circus, and Piccadilly.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, begs the public to be particular, and make a note of his Christian name, viz., George Lefevre, who originated the system of supplying the public with any article of FURNITURE at the wholesale trade price for cash. Several Job Bargains This Day. Notice.—No connection with any other house of a similar name. Established a quarter of a century. Notice.—250 is the Third Furniture Warehouse from City-road.

SPECIALITY in BED-ROOM SUITES, as manufactured for hotels in solid satin walnut, with long plate-glass door wardrobe. These suites are complete, the great feature of which is they are all made out of solid wood, no veneer being used. Suitable for any climate. Cash price £5 10s. Positively worth double.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, City-road, E.C.—DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, comprising Early English suite of settee, two easy chairs, and six small chairs upholstered in a rich gold ground tapestry, with silk plush borders, an elegant centre octagonal table, solid walnut, a Queen Anne design overmantel fitted with best silvered plates, and a strong useful coal vase with brass scoop and lining. The lot to be sold for £7, worth double.—250, Old-street is my only shop.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, E.C.—DINING-ROOM SUITES. Several secondhand suites in leather, from £5 10s., and Oriental saddle bags in walnut and oak frames, at £9. Superior designs. Wonderful bargains. Dining tables with extending screw and extra leaf, 18s. 6d.; massive full-size sideboard, fitted with large plate-glass back and cellarette drawer, £2 17s. 6d., and another at £4 10s. Real genuine bargains.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET, E.C.—FAILURE of CONTRACT.—BED-ROOM SUITES, comprising a massive black and brass bedstead, fitted with superior set of bedding, covered in best Belgian sateen, large chest drawers, marble-top washstand, large dressing table, dressing glass, towel airer, and three cane-seat chairs. The entire set to be sold at once for £6.

The cheapest house in the world for cash buyers.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, 1, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, London, E. At Broad-street Book for Hackney.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY FURNISH on EASY TERMS.

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A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET, E.C. SPECIALITY in BED-ROOM SUITES, as manufactured for hotels in solid almondwood or satin walnut, with long plate-glass door wardrobe. These suites are complete, the great feature of which is they are all made out of solid wood, no veneer being used. Cash price £5 10s., acknowledged worth double the money.

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET, E.C. DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, comprising an Early English suite of settee, two easy chairs, and six small chairs, upholstered in a rich gold ground tapestry with silk plush borders, an elegant centre octagonal table, solid walnut, a Queen Anne design overmantel fitted with best silvered plates, and a strong useful coal, with brass scoop and lining, all en suite, the whole to be sold for £7, worth at least 16 guineas.

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET. DINING-ROOM SUITES. Several secondhand suites in leather from £5 10s., and Oriental saddle bags, in solid walnut or oak frames, from £5, beautiful designs, and should be seen at once. Dining Tables, with extending screw and extra leaf, from 18s. 6d. Massive full-size sideboard, fitted with large plate-glass back and cellarette drawer, £2 17s. 6d.; and another at £4 10s. Real bona-fide bargains.

A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, OLD-STREET, E.C. FAILURE of CONTRACT.—BED-ROOM SUITES, comprising a massive black and brass Bedstead, fitted with superior set of Bedding, covered in best Belgian sateen, large chest of Drawers, solid marble-top Washstand, large Dressing Table, superior Dressing Glass (best silvered plate), Towel-airer, and three cane-seated Chairs. The complete set to be sold at once, £6.

HOW to FURNISH an EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE for 90 GUINEAS. See Compact Furnishing Guide (regd.), post free.—A. LEFEVER, 228 and 230, Old-street, E.C.

THE TOWER FURNISHING, &c., COMPANY (Limited) supply GOODS on HIRE direct from the manufacturers, one, two, or three years credit, without security. Purchasers have the choice of 100 wholesale houses to select from. Call or write for prospectus. A house or villa furnished throughout for £50, payable £1 7s. 6d. per month.—Address Secretary, 43, Great Tower-street, E.C.

FURNITURE SUPPLIED to any extent under equitable and liberal conditions. Terms arranged to suit the convenience of customers, from one to three years. Enormous stock displayed in extensive show rooms. Prices moderate. Call or write for particulars to LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. (original founders of the system), 227, 228, Tottenham-court-road. Established 1810.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—S. and H. JEWELL (estab. 1830) beg to draw attention to their Show Rooms, which contain a large assortment of Chippendale, inlaid Sheraton, and carved oak furniture, [illegible] All goods marked in plain figures, and sent home equal to new. Shippers and the trade supplied. Furniture bought or exchanged.—29, 30, and 31, Little Queen-street, Holborn.

LOOKING GLASSES, OVERMANTELS, &c.—Largest, best, and cheapest stock in London. Best plate-glass in English gold frames, [illegible] Cheapest house in London for shop and show room glasses. WILLIAM SPRIGGS and CO., 201, Tottenham-court-road, W.

BOOKCASES (new and secondhand), in solid mahogany, oak, or walnut. Fitted with glass doors, drawers, and enclosed cupboards under. [illegible]—SAMS and CO.'S Furnishing Warehouses, [illegible] Fulham-road, S. Kensington.

PERAMBULATORS from 21s., complete, with hood. Bassinette pattern, with patent revolving hood, 30s. A great variety. Easy terms. Carriage paid. Illustrated list post free.—HARPER TWELVETREES, 8, City-road, Finsbury, E.C.

BRADFORD'S Universally-approved LAUNDRY and DAIRY MACHINERY.

"Vowel" Washing Machines,	Butter Churns,
Wringers and Mangles,	Butter Workers,
Drying Closets,	Milk Pan Stands,
Ironing Machines,	Cream Raisers,
	Dairy Sundries,

New Illustrated Catalogue post free.

Practical Washing Machine Lessons every Wednesday and Friday afternoons from two to five o'clock. Ladies are invited. Thomas Bradford and Co., 140 to 143, High Holborn, London, and at Manchester and Liverpool.

REMOVAL or WAREHOUSING.—STORE WAREHOUSES, 13, High Holborn. Estd. in 1856. Furniture and effects carefully removed and stored. Cash advanced if required. [illegible]

REMOVAL or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c.—The BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited). Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address the Secretary, 194, Tottenham-court-road.

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, the safest and most effectual Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Pains in the Head, Face, and Limbs, &c. They require neither confinement nor alteration of diet, and in no case can their effect be injurious. Mr. Frank Wright, the comedian, writing from the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, on Feb. 19, 1887, says: "Your pills will keep off any attack of gout if taken at the first twinge as prescribed, and if after the disease has set in will cure in two or three days."—Prepared only by GEORGE EADE, 72, Goswell-road, London, and sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d.; three in one, 2s. 9d. Agent for Paris—Midy, 113, Faubourg St. Honoré.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL and STEEL PILLS for females, quickly correct all irregularities, and remove the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.—Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Sent for 15 or 34 stamps by the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel, and pains in the back.—Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists, or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Makers, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons, London, and all the wholesale houses.

OUR EYES, SKIN, BLOOD.—HUGHES' I. C. EYE OINTMENT daily cures diseases of the eyes and sight, and Hughes' I. C. Skin Ointment and I. C. Skin Pills are a never-failing cure for the skin and blood. Sufferers from neuralgia are permanently cured by Hughes' Antineuralgicum Pills. Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.—Newbery, 1, King Edward-street, E.C.; Sanger, 489, Oxford-street, W.; London Warehouse, 22, Warwick-lane, E.C. Post 2d.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS purify the blood. A mild, effectual aperient. They cure indigestion, headache, dyspepsia, constipation, bile, nervousness, &c. They are invaluable to ladies, as they correct all irregularities, and restore to complete health.—Of all Chemists, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

DETECTIVE OFFICES (SLATER'S).—Only one acknowledged establishment in City of London, vide press, for divorce, bogus companies, watching suspected persons, &c. Apply, write, wire, or telephone. Terms moderate. Consultations free. Telephone No. 900.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street.

FEMALE DETECTIVES (SLATER'S Detective Offices).—A feature of this establishment is the large staff of female detectives for divorce, making secret inquiries, &c.—Henry Slater, Manager, 27, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

COOKE'S CONFIDENTIAL OFFICES.—Imitation the sincerest flattery. A certain sign of success. Mr. Cooke (oldest-established offices) has Not Removed from 6, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, S.W., which is his only address. For Divorce, Espionage, and all matters requiring secrecy. Languages spoken. Telephone 3,118. Male and Female Detectives.

MOSER'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 31, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C. Prompt, secret, and reliable. Telegraphic address, "Shadows," London. Agents in the principal cities of the world.

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE and INFORMATION OFFICE (estd. by Lord Truro), 19, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., answers questions and supplies information on every conceivable subject possible, and translates from and into all languages. Fees vary from 1s. upwards, with stamp for reply.—For conditions see prospectus, free.

ALBERT H. LEE has good news for WALLACE O********D, concerning Singapore, if he will WRITE promptly to Fenchurch-avenue, or 85, Rectory-road.

CLIFFORD JOHN DREWE is requested to COMMUNICATE with Dr. J. W. Hood (of San Francisco), 16, St. James-road, Liverpool.

DOWKINTO, or DOWKNISS, and TUPNELL.—Either of the persons of the above names, who witnessed the execution of the will of the late Commander [illegible] R.N., of the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall, on the 10th day of June, 1880, but whose names have no addresses or occupation attached, are requested to COMMUNICATE at once with the undersigned.

HUGH PIGOT, Executor under the said Will, Arthur's Club, St. James's-street, London, S.W.

Sept. 17th, 1888.

JUNE 12, 1883.—Finsbury Park. I don't forget.

MATILDA.—Do let me hear from you. So anxious and miserable, not knowing where you are, fearing you are ill.

MAY.—Delighted to have seen you, though only for a moment. Write to old address, No. 10, and say where I can see you.—ERNEST.

NAPLES—CARLYLE.—Just received important information. It is necessary to see you at once. If convenient, call to-day (Tuesday), at Attwood's Private Detective Office, 6, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

SMITH'S LETTER at 90, Fenchurch-street. Do go for it.

WEST (late of Lowe and Co., Commission Agents, Bishopsgate-street).—This gentleman COMMUNICATING with S., 2, Gladstone-street, Battersea Park, will HEAR to his ADVANTAGE.

WILL the foreign GENTLEMEN, who travelled by the 2.10 train to Henley, on Sept. 15, COMMUNICATE with A. D., 9, Para Villas, Maidenhead.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, a GOLD PENCIL CASE, with inscription "Presented by J. J. B[illegible] to his friend John Knipe[illegible]," monogram "J. K." Anyone bringing the same to the Black Horse, 13, Oxford-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, at the Irish Exhibition, in the offices, two LADIES' GOLD RINGS, one set with seven equal-sized pearls, one small ruby in cluster of small diamonds. Finder handsomely REWARDED on returning to 5, Raveley-street, Kentish-town, N.W.

BAG LOST.—£2 REWARD.—Mr. Reeve, North Walsham.

TO PAWNBROKERS and others.—LOST, on Thursday last, at the Alexandra Palace, a KEYLESS GOLD HUNTER WATCH, numbered 43602. Engraved on front is leg in armour with spur, and on back initials "I. E." Inside plate bears the date of Nov. 29, 1878.—Whoever takes same to 72, Seymour-street, Portman-square, will be handsomely REWARDED.

TORQUAY.—EDLINGTON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Braddon's-hill-road. Terms 30s. a week; two sharing a room 25s. each. Late dinner. Liberal table. Near sea.—Proprietress.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. [illegible]—WALL RICHARDS.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSION is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. House thoroughly warmed. 50 rooms. References throughout the kingdom. [illegible] Secretary.

ISLE of WIGHT.—CHALE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Under new management. Visitors would find this a comfortable home. Terms from 42s. to 25s. Excellent cuisine.—Address Proprietress.

BRIGHTON.—The GRAND HOTEL.—In the best situation. South aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms, recently superbly decorated under the superintendence of the company's architect, James Edmeston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Old Broad-street, E.C., and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines and cuisine. [illegible] Terms en pension 10s. 6d. per diem, including full board, bed room, and attendance, due notice being given on arrival. Tariff and full particulars on application to the Manager.

HASTINGS.—GROSVENOR HOTEL. All rooms face the sea. Special arrangements for families. Private suites of rooms. Very moderate terms. Table d'hote. High-class cuisine.—Address Proprietress.

HASTINGS.—The PALACE HOTEL, Whiterock. Unrivalled position, facing sea, due south. 150 apartments. Passenger lift. Electric light. Superb rooms. Seasons terms, 10s. 6d. per day, including room, full board, and attendance. Tariff on application to the Manager, Alfred Mellon.

HASTINGS.—All commercial gentlemen visiting the South Coast are respectfully informed that the CASTLE HOTEL, Hastings, has been thoroughly redecorated and refurnished, and that it is under entirely new management. The new writing room is now open.

ALBANY HOTEL, Robertson-terrace, Hastings.—Home comforts, with superior cuisine. Moderate tariff or boarding terms.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—MANCHESTER HOUSE, 61, Warrior-square.—This high-class boarding establishment is one minute's walk from station and sea. Splendid sea view. Special reduced terms summer months.—Apply to Proprietress.

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL (centre of Grand Parade). Redecorated, refurnished. Every comfort and luxury. Lift to all floors. All public rooms, and large number of private sitting rooms and bed rooms, also single bed rooms, facing the sea. Very moderate tariff.—Address Manager.

FOLKESTONE.—AGATHA HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Castle Hill-avenue, near Leas and Lift. Handsome reception rooms. Late dinner, good cuisine.

MARGATE.—BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, HUNTLY HOUSE, (adjoining Cliftonville Hotel), Dalby-square. Excellent cuisine. Wines à la carte. Terms moderate.—Apply Proprietress.

MARGATE (Cliftonville).—HELSTON BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 11, Dalby-square. Good sea view. Close to promenade, tennis courts, and baths. Table d'hôte 6.30. Inclusive terms Saturday till Monday.—Apply to Proprietress.

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on High Cliffs, facing sea. The best and healthiest hotel in Margate. Table d'hote, billiards, lawn tennis. Under entirely new direction. Telegrams, "Cliftonville."—Manager, Henry E. Willis.

HIGH CLIFF HOTEL, Cliftonville, Margate.—This high-class private hotel and boarding house, in best position on the Kentish coast, sea view from every window. Lawn tennis facing sea. Special terms for families. Table d'hote 6.30.—Apply to Proprietress.

SOUTHWOLD-ON-SEA.—CENTRE CLIFF HOTEL, direct from Liverpool-street Station, Great Eastern Railway. This magnificent hotel stands in its own private grounds on a cliff commanding a sea frontage of over 300ft., with an unrivalled view of the German Ocean. Terms, including table d'hôte breakfast, luncheon, dinner, bed room, and attendance, from 12s. 6d. per diem.—Address Mrs. Hare, Manageress.

OXFORD.—MITRE HOTEL. One of the most Economical first-class Hotels in the Kingdom.

QUEEN'S-GATE HOTEL and PENSION, 96, Queen's-gate, South Kensington (close to the railway station, Hyde Park, and convenient for all parts). Unrivalled rooms. Table d'hôte at seven p.m. Terms very moderate. Tariff on application to Secretary.

WHERE SHALL WE DINE?—At RUDKIN'S SALUTATION TAVERN, 17, Newgate-street. Table d'hôte 1s. 6d. each, daily at two o'clock, and from two until eight. Menu This Day: Chesterfield, Vermicelli Soups, Cod, Mussel Sauce, Whiting, Braised Beef, Veal and Ham Pie, Haunches of Venison, Cheese, Salad, &c., 1s. 6d. each.

GEO. ROE and CO. (Limited) six years old Dublin WHISKY. Longmore's Strathmill, finest of pure Highland malt whisky. These celebrated whiskies, the sole produce of the above distilleries, are selected by the Victoria Wine Company as the best representative of Dublin and Highland whiskies, and can be obtained perfectly pure from the 96 branches of the company, in quantities of one bottle or upwards, at the rate of 42s. per dozen, or one dozen sent carriage paid, bottles and cases included, to any station in England or Wales, 44s. 6d.—P.O.O. to W. W. Hughes, Head Office, 8 to 10, Osborn-street, London, E.

OLD BUSHMILLS.—This refreshing beverage, pure extract of malted barley, bottled at Distillery, on sale at Spiers and Pond's Buffets. Samples on receipt 1d. postage from Agent, F. KING, 6, Camomile-street, or Distillery, Hill-street, Belfast.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S BROKEN LEAF TEA, 1s. 6d. per lb. A MONEY-SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest India and China teas. Produces a tea in the cup stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S INTERMEDIATE TEA, 2s. per lb. BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength, and a most useful tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

WALKER and DALRYMPLE'S TEAS.—AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom. Carriage paid on 40lb and upwards. Prospectus and samples free on application. Warehouses, 164, 165, 166, and 168, Whitechapel-road, and 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12, Brady-street, London. P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England. Notice to the Public.—We will pay carriage on 6lb. of above teas and upwards, where a difficulty is found in obtaining through our agents.—Walker and Dalrymple.

COOKERY COMPETITION.—(£100 in prizes)—now running. Cookery Book sent, for one stamp, or free if the paper be named.—FREDK. KING and CO. (Limited), Sole Manufacturers of Edwards's Desiccated Soup, 26, Waring-street, Belfast, and 3-6, Camomile-street, London.

TO PROVISION MERCHANTS and DAIRYMEN. CREAM, in brown jugs, cream cheese, raw cream, butter. New or separated milk delivered in any quantities within 200 miles on shortest notice. Quality guaranteed. Send for samples to MASTERTON, Creamery, New-street, Worcester. Agents Wanted.

SAVE HALF YOUR INCOME and BUY DIRECT from the FARMERS. Orders of 10s. free delivered daily. Cash on delivery or deposit account. Country, cash with order. Finest quality English Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.

Beef, prime joints, 7½d. lb.	Chicks Bacon, 9½d. lb.; Hams, 9d.
Stock Meat, 6d. lb.; Suet, 5d. lb.	Large Fowls, 3s. 6d.; ducks, 2s. 3d.
Mutton, prime joints, 7½d. lb.	Choice Butter, 1s. lb.
Lamb, prime joints, 9d. lb.	Finest Cheddar Cheese, 7d. lb.
Veal, prime joints, 8½d. lb.	Potatoes, [illegible] bag, 5s.

BRITISH FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, 45, Cowcross-street (nearly opposite Farringdon-street Station), London, E.C. Bankers: London Joint Stock Bank. Telegraphic Address: "Farm Produce, London." Numerous testimonials from the nobility and gentry, and press opinions.

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CORBETT'S WORCESTERSHIRE SALT. Agents, WESTON and WESTALL, London.

The purest and strongest salt for all purposes, and most beautiful in colour, from the pure and natural brine springs of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, formed in nature's laboratory from the only crystal beds of pure rock salt in England, at a depth of about 1,600ft. from the surface. [illegible] Hence the ancient proverb, Ex Sale Salus—From Salt is Health. [illegible]

John Corbett, M.P., Stoke Prior Salt Works, Worcestershire. Trade Mark, Elephant and Castle. Weston and Westall, 115, Lower Thames-street, London. Trade Mark, Race Horse.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. The Safest Medicine. The most Effectual Medicine. The most Certain Medicine. Prepared Without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS. Cure Headache and Sickness. Cure Disordered Stomach. Cure Flatulence and Heartburn. Cure all Bilious Affections.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS. Are a Tonic Purifier. Strengthen the Whole System. Induce Cheerfulness. Invaluable as a Family Medicine.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS. Cure Loss of Appetite. Cure Depression of Spirits. Cure all Disorders of the Blood. Cure Lassitude and Nervous Depression.

DR. SCOTT'S PILLS. Invaluable for Business Men. Invaluable for Females. Invaluable for Young Persons. Invaluable for Old and Young Alike.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.—Some unscrupulous persons, for the sake of making a larger profit, may try to persuade you to buy some preparation of their own. Do not do so, but insist on having Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills, which are wrapped in a square green package, bearing the name of the Proprietor, W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour-place, London, W. By post for 14 or 36 stamps.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE THIS DAY. Morning......27 min. after 12 | Afternoon......55 min. after 12

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by [illegible] of 141, Fleet-street, at the Office, 141, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. [illegible], in the City of London.—Tuesday, September 18, 1888.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE [illegible] of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES [illegible] SHILLINGS [illegible] THREE LINES [illegible] LINE AFTERWARDS. [illegible] must be made by P.O. order or cheque [illegible]

BIRTHS

AYRES.—On Sept. 8, at [illegible] of A. E. Ayres, of a daughter.

COOTE.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] A. C. P. Coote, of a daughter.

GIBLETT.—On the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] the wife of A. E. Giblett, of a daug[illegible]

GILBERT.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] wife of W. H. S. Gilbert, of a son.

FORD.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] the wife of F. W. J. Ford, of a daug[illegible]

HUBBARD.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] wife of T. R. Hubbard, of a daught[illegible]

HUBBUCK.—On the 13th inst., at [illegible] of E. F. Hubbuck, of a daughter.

JEFFERSON.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] square, the wife of F. L. Jefferson, [illegible]

KEYS.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] the wife of W. Keys, of a son.

LYONS.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] Lyons, of a son.

MILLAR.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] the wife of A. P. Millar, of a son.

PEARSE.—On the 17th inst., at [illegible] G. W. Pearse, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On the 12th inst., at [illegible] wife of G. A. Phillips, of a son.

SHERWOOD.—On the 13th inst., at [illegible] wife of S. H. Sherwood, of a daught[illegible]

TRUSCOTT.—On the 16th inst., at [illegible] Park, the wife of James Freeman T[illegible]

WILLIS.—On the 12th inst., at [illegible] of F. H. Willis, of a son.

MARRIAGES

DRUITT—HILL.—On the 15th inst., [illegible]

ELLIS—GLASGOW.—On the 22nd [illegible] Santos, Brazil, William Ellis, of [illegible] daughter of F. C. M. Glasgow, [illegible]

HAGEMANN—HIGGINS.—On the [illegible] Church, Camberwell, [illegible] hill, to Florence Annie, daughter [illegible]

HALL—FAIRER.—On the 12th inst. [illegible] Stephen, Thomas William Hall, [illegible] Ada Esther, daughter of L. Fairer, [illegible]

McLAREN—PARK.—On the 13th, [illegible] Mary Ann (Annie), eldest daughter [illegible] of 68, Priory-road, West Hampstead [illegible]

PITMAN—PARSONS.—On the 15th [illegible] ton, John Sitwell, son of F. Pitman [illegible] daughter of Capt. E. T. Parsons.

RUSSELL—SLIGHT.—On the 8th [illegible] Francis, son of the Rev. S. F. Russ[illegible] to Mary Charteris, daughter of the [illegible]

SADLER—STURTON.—On the 15th [illegible] ham, William Sadler, of Torquay, [illegible] of W. R. Sturton, of Albion-road, [illegible]

SANDISON—WRIGHT.—On the 13th [illegible] Magnus Sandison, of Highbu[illegible] castle-on-Tyne, to Mary Helen Mac[illegible] J. Wright.

STRONG—MALLEY.—On Sept. 1[illegible] tory, William Richard, son of the [illegible] of Croydon, Surrey, to Kate Re[illegible] Samuel Malley, of Croydon.

WEBB—PARKES.—On the 15th inst. [illegible] Dulwich, Lewis Edward Webb, of [illegible] Fanny, daughter of A. Parkes, of W[illegible]

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On Sept. 14, at [illegible] Alexander, beloved son of R. Alex[illegible]

BAKER.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] in his 17th year.

BOYD.—On Sunday, Sept. 16, at [illegible]

BOUCHER.—On the 14th inst., [illegible]

BRAMWELL.—On the 15th inst., [illegible] Bramwell, aged 80.

BUTTON.—On the 16th inst., at [illegible] wife of A. Button, aged 66.

COOPER.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] Henry Cooper, aged 70.

COWPER.—On the 17th inst., at [illegible] Boscombe, Bournemouth (and late [illegible] road, London), Peter Cowper, [illegible]

CULLINGFORD.—On Sept. 12, [illegible] Bayswater, Hannah Maria Culling[illegible] aged 81 years.

EVANS.—On the 16th inst., at his [illegible] Russell-square, W.C., of congestion [illegible] solicitor, aged 21.

EVANS.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] Canon Evans, D.D.

FREEMAN.—On the 10th inst., [illegible] Maria, widow of C. M. Freeman, [illegible]

GERMAIN.—On Sept. 15, at 78, [illegible] Germain, aged 64 years.

GOSSELL.—On the 16th inst., at [illegible] John Theodore Gossell, aged 67.

HYDE.—On the 16th inst., at the [illegible] Julia, widow of H. Hyde, aged 71.

JOLLIFFE.—On the 13th inst., at [illegible] Robert Jolliffe, aged 20.

LONGHURST.—On the 17th inst., [illegible] road, Brighton, Henry Longhurst, [illegible]

LOWE.—July, 1888, at [illegible] James Willard, eldest son of the [illegible] Bringelly, N.S.W., formerly [illegible] Inquiries may be made from [illegible] Cambridge.

MALET.—On the 13th inst., at [illegible] Arthur, son of the late Sir C. W. [illegible]

MAYONS.—On Sept. 14, at Clapham [illegible] dearly beloved wife of Ernest Ma[illegible]

MOSSMAN.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] Christina Mossman, aged 80.

NICHOLS.—On July 10, in New Ze[illegible] the late C. Nichols, of Dunedin.

ORR.—On the 13th inst., at [illegible] Patrick Orr, late of Coolh, aged 71.

SIMKIN.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] aged 55.

SNOW.—On the 13th inst., at Port [illegible] Snow, in his 28th year.

STEWART.—On the 14th inst., at [illegible] the late Commander H. R. Stewar[illegible]

TURNOR.—On the 16th inst., at [illegible] chester, Maria Turnor, aged 70.

WOOTTON.—On the 15th inst., at [illegible] Thomas Arthur Wootton, in his [illegible]

FUNERALS by [illegible] DUCTED very ECONOMICA[illegible]

FUNERALS.—Kensington [illegible] KENYON'S Offices, 12, [illegible]

ECONOMY in FUNERA[illegible] Amwell-street, Pentonville, [illegible]

THE LONDON NECROP[illegible] duct FUNERALS at FIXE[illegible]

FRESH AIR for POOR LO[illegible] Our kind BENEFACTORS [illegible]

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S [illegible] NURSES' INSTITUTION.—[illegible]

UNIVERSITY COLLEG[illegible] street, W.C.—FUNDS [illegible]

THE MIDDLESEX HOS[illegible] ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, [illegible] F. CLARE MELHADO[illegible]

SKIN DISEASES.—Dr. [illegible]

SCHOOL BOARD for LO[illegible] quire a HEAD MASTER [illegible]

GENERAL HOSPITAL, T[illegible] ED, a good TRAINED NIG[illegible]

SHOREDITCH INFI[illegible] TRAINED NURSES. [illegible]

POPLAR HOSPITAL, East [illegible] NURSE, for Children's Ward; [illegible] Apply to Matron.

TO ASSISTANT NURS[illegible] diately, at the North-Western [illegible]

CITY of LONDON U[illegible] Guardians of this union [illegible] TIONS for the ADOPTION of a LI[illegible]

UNION DEPOSIT [illegible] No. 17, KING WILLIAM-ST[illegible] ADVANCES MADE IN T[illegible]

THE LONDON and WEST[illegible] DISCOUNT COMPANY, [illegible]

MUTUAL LOAN FUND A[illegible]

NATIONAL GUARDIAN [illegible]

MONEY LENT ON [illegible] CHARLES D. WHEA[illegible]

MONEY LENT (PRIVA[illegible] HOURS' NOTICE on NOTE [illegible] Mr. J. T. NICHOLLS (late [illegible]

CASH ADVANCED, at mod[illegible]

CASH ADVANCED confiden[illegible] [illegible] 28, Fenchurch-street, E.C.